The New-York Times.

VOL. XIX.......NO. 5823. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MAY 22, 1870. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

TELEGRAMS.

Formal Announcement of the Vote on the French Plebiscitum.

Speech of the Emperor Reviewing the Situation.

Present State of Affairs in Portugal.

Espartero at last Selected for the Throne of Spain.

Demand of Pacific Railroad Workmen for Arms.

EUROPE.

Announcement of the Vote on the Plebiscitum in France—The Emperor's Speech—Paris Illuminated.

PARIS, May 21.—This morning the Emperor met the Legislative bodies in solemn assembly in the Salle d'Etat, and received from a deputation of the Corps Legislatif the result of the vote on the *plebiscitum*. His Majesty, with the Empress and Prince Imperial, were greeted by the Deputies and Senators with demonstrative enthusiasm. M. SCHNEIDER addressed the Emperor on behalf of the Legislative bodies. The Emperor replied as follows:

SIRS: Receiving from your hands the result of this vote, my first impulse is to express my gratitude to the nation which thus renews to me, for the fourth time in twenty years, the signal evidence of its confidence. Universal suffrage, the elements of which change unceasingly, nevertheless accomplishes its purposes always. It has for guides its traditions, the certainty of its instincts, the fidelity of its sympathies. The *plebiscitum* had for its sole object the ratification, by the people, of constitutional reform. But amid a conflict of opinions, and in the struggle with its opponents, its purpose became greater. Let us not regret this. The adversaries of our institutions have made the question one between the Empire and a revolution. The nation has settled the question in favor of that system which guarantees order and liberty. Today the Empire is strong; but it will show its strength by its moderation. My Government will execute the laws without partiality or weakness. It will not deviate from the line marked out for it. Respecting all the rights of its subjects, it will protect them all, and all their interests, without thought of dissenting votes or hostile maneuvers. But it will also cause the national will to be respected, and will hold it above all controversy. Freed from the constitutional questions which have kept them apart, its best spirits will now have but one purpose—to rally round the Constitution which the country has sanctioned. Honest persons of all parties will now unite in efforts to soften the asperities of partisan passion, to preserve social interests from the contagion of false doctrines and to augment, by all lawful means, the grandeur and prosperity of France. We shall labor to diffuse instruction, to simplify administrative measures, to introduce into the code ameliorations in favor of the agricultural interest, and to develop public works. We shall give our time to the reduction and best distribution of taxation. Such is our programme, which, if realized, will increase the progress of civilization. I thank you, gentlemen, for the aid you have given me on this occasion. The votes which ratify those of 1848, 1851 and 1852 re-affirm your powers and give you, like me, new force to work for the nation. Now, more than ever, may we be fearless of the future, for who oppose the progressive march of the regimé, which a great people founded amid political troubles, and which is thus fortified in an era of peace and liberty?"

The city will be illuminated this evening in honor of the favorable result of the *plebiscite* vote.

The Revolution in Portugal—A New Cabinet to be Formed—The Cortes Prorogued—Saldanha Prime Minister.

LONDON, May 21.—Further details of the *coup d' etat* at Lisbon have been received today. Dispatches from Lisbon, dated at midnight, state that the Prime Minister, the Duke DE LOULE, refused to sign the decree appointing Gen. SALDANHA President of the Council of Ministers and Minister of War, because the King was under duress, and it would not therefore be a fair expression of his will. Notwithstanding this, the King has accepted Gen. SALDANHA as Prime Minister, and requested him to reorganize the Cabinet.

LISBON, May 21.—Gen. SALDANHA, the new Prime Minister, has addressed a note to several political celebrities inviting them to places in the new Cabinet. The sessions of the Cortes were closed by his order. The principal towns have sent to the General their acceptance of the new order of things. The country is entirely tranquil. Up to this time (7 o'clock P. M.) the Ministry has not been wholly formed. Gen. SALDANHA will certainly be President of the Council and Minister of War, and Count PERNICHE Minister of Public Works and the Interior.

LISBON, May 21—Evening.—Now that the Cortes has been prorogued, it is generally thought it will be dissolved and new elections ordered.

A King Found for Spain—Departure of the British Fleet for Lisbon.

MADRID, May 21.—It is announced today that ESPARTERO has reconsidered his resolution, and now consents to accept the Crown of Spain. The excitement attending the unsettled state of the Government is meanwhile unabated. The British fleet has left Corunna for Lisbon. The successful military rising at Lisbon has created a profound sensation here, and is accepted as presaging an Iberian union.

The Number Composing the Ecumenical Council—Abolition of the Death Penalty—Views of The Hague, Prussia and Bavaria.

ROME, May 21.—The new list of the members of the Ecumenical Council places the number at 975. Many, however, have gone to their homes, leaving proxies in favor of the infallibility dogma. The French troops have been sent to the Neapolitan frontier to watch the insurgents.

THE HAGUE, May 21.—The Lower House has passed the bill abolishing the death penalty.

BERLIN, May 21.—In the Reichstag the Government has accepted the proposition looking to the abolition of capital punishment, except in cases of malice aforethought, and assassination of the Sovereigns of the Confederation.

MUNICH, May 21.—The Chamber, by a vote of 76 to 67, has rejected the bill for abolishing the death penalty.

A London Paper on Municipal Corruption in this City—Other Press Topics—The Coming Derby—Boat Race on the Tyne.

LONDON, May 21.—The *Spectator* today has an article on "Municipal Corruption in New-York City." The writer regards the evil as incurable, but credits the whole newspaper Press with having spared no effort to create a better public sentiment....The *Times* ridicules the Portuguese revolution, characterizing a nation prostrate before an octogenarian General as a grotesque spectacle. In another article it urges intervention in the affairs of Greece by the great Powers of Europe; and in still another, comments favorably on Mr. HENRY's plan for the reorganization of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad under the Presidency of Gen. MCCLELLAN....The prospects for the Derby Day begin to brighten. The betting indicates that there will be a larger field than was expected, and the race better contested....A fine boat-race occurred on the Tyne at Newcastle, this evening, between Messrs. WINSHIP and HEPPLEWHITE. The latter was the favorite, the betting standing five to four. HEPPLEWHITE won the toss, and took the north side—a very decided advantage. He made a good start, and led his opponent to Grindstone-quay, at which place WINSHIP passed him, and won the race easily.

THE RELIGIOUS CONVENTIONS.

The Presbyterian General Assembly in Philadelphia—The Southern Presbyterians in Louisville—The Methodist Conference in Memphis.

PHILADELPHIA, May 21.—This morning's session of the Presbyterian General Assembly was occupied with the consideration of the report of the Joint Committee on Reconstruction. The report fixes the boundaries of the various Synods by States and counties. It is recommended that the Assembly reconstruct the boundaries of the different Presbyteries according to the following principles: That each Presbytery be defined by geographical boundaries; that the Presbyteries be enlarged and the formation of small ones discouraged; none hereafter to be formed to consist of less than five ministers; that in the present distribution, or in the future formation by Synods no Presbytery shall consist of less than ten, except in missionary districts; that each large city shall constitute one Presbytery; that churches in different geographical localities, having one minister, shall belong to the Presbytery of the minister so long as he continues pastor; that ministers without charges shall belong to the Presbytery within the limits of which they ordinarily reside; that the present Synods and Presbyteries, on reorganizing, shall be considered as continuing their succession in that Synod or Presbytery which now includes the largest portion of the body as existing today. A change in the representation to Synods and the Assembly is not recommended at present. The report was placed upon the docket and made the special order for Monday morning. The afternoon session was omitted today.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 21.—The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church was engaged all of yesterday in receiving reports, statistics and various documents relating to the Church management, which were appropriately referred. Rev. Dr. WILSON read a report on the subject of a fund for the benefit of the widows and orphans of deceased ministers, which was received and referred to a special committee, consisting of one member of each Synod. The plan proposed is, with some modifications, the same as that which was laid before the last General Assembly. The annual report on publications shows that the number of volumes printed during the year was 44,500, of which number 12,035 are still unbound or at the bindery; catechisms, 27,500; books of the Church ordered, 2,000; tracts of various sizes, 159,700; catalogues, 3,000; annual reports, 1,500; systematic benevolent envelopes, 196,240; whole number of pages of printed matter, 12,900,100.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 21.—In the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church today, (the sixteenth day,) MARVIN presiding, resolutions introduced by Dr. HAMILTON, of Mobile, proposing to elect two additional Bishops, caused an extended debate. Drs. MONROE, of Missouri; LEE, of Virginia; MARSHALL, of Mississippi, and BINKLEY, of Texas, favored the resolutions, the latter intimating that unless this was done Texas and the West would secede. Drs. EVANS, of Georgia; WINFIELD, of Arkansas, and ANDREWS, of Alabama, opposed the resolutions, and the latter said this was but a move in the direction of diocesan territorial Bishops.

Bishop PAINE, on behalf of the Bishops, explained the views of the Bishops on the subject, setting forth that they had done their work, but in view of the fact that five new Conferences had been added, they would agree to an additional Bishop, but would acquiesce in the action of the Conference if two were asked for. Under the operation of the previous question the resolution was adopted by a vote of 110 to 102.

On motion of Dr. ANDERSON, the order of business was suspended and the Convention proceeded to vote for a Bishop.

The following is the result of the first ballot: J. E. KEENE, of Louisiana, 55; J. A. DUNCAN, of Virginia, 50; J. B. MCFARRIN, of Tennessee, 77; scattering, 89. No choice.

On the third ballot Dr. J. C. TURNER was elected.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 21.—The General Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church adjourned at noon until Monday. But little business of importance was transacted. The Trustees of the Theological Seminary at New-Brunswick submitted a report which was highly commended by the Synod. The Committee on the Signs of the Times reported a long list of indications that call for the mourning of the people. Among them, touching the question of the Council at Rome; the Bible; the Sabbath doctrines of the Church; the marriage relation; the venality, corruption and extravagance in the Government and among the people. The Committee recommend that the first Thursday in January be observed as a day of fasting. On the other hand, the Committee recognize the tendency of things to break up the crust of mere human authority by Christians and men generally; to a better understanding and a better union in Christ. The report was accepted. The subject of a union with the United Presbyterian Church is the special order for Monday afternoon.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

A Weak Insurance Company—The Sutro Tunnel—Mining in Arizona and New-Mexico—Late Advices from the Sandwich Islands.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 21.—The Insurance Commissioners here have revoked the certificate of the Oriental Fire and Marine Insurance Company, on account of the impaired capital of the Company....The Sutro Tunnel is in 1,090 feet, and the ground is favorable....In consequence of the dry weather and Indian depredations in Arizona, placer mining is suspended....The silver mines in New-Mexico are the richest in the world. The excitement about them continues. ....Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, dates are to April 30. The King opened the Legislative Assembly on the 30th....Count VON BEUST, an officer of the Austrian frigate *Donau*, and a son of the Austrian Premier, died on the 29th of April.

Later News from the Red River Country—An Indian War Imminent—A Deputation Started for Washington.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 21.—News from Red River reports an Indian outbreak there as imminent, and there is great excitement at Fort Garry from this cause and the arrest of REIL's agents in Canada. Capt. POLE, Indian Agent, left Sioux City, yesterday, for Washington, accompanied by Spotted Tail, Swift Bear, Fast Bear, and Yellow Hair, of the Brule Sioux tribe of Indians. They were ordered to Washington by Commissioner PARKER, to meet RED CLOUD, the hostile Wyoming Chief. They arrived here today.

The Boston Excursion to the Pacific—The Farewell in that City.

BOSTON, May 21.—The Pullman Pacific hotel train, which is to take the excursion party of members of the Boston Board of Trade to San Francisco, arrived here this afternoon. Messrs. GEO. M. and A. B. PULLMAN arrived in the train, and are being entertained by the Commercial Club at their dinner at the Revere House. The train, which is on the track near the Coliseum Grounds, has been visited by thousands of citizens, and this evening is to be illuminated on the occasion of a visit of the members of the Board of Trade, Commercial Club, &c. The train will start on Monday at 9½ o'clock, and proceed via the Boston and Albany, New-York Central, Great Western of Canada, Michigan Central, Chicago and North-western, Union and Central Pacific Railroads.

IN THE WEST.

Strike of the Pacific Railway Workmen for Arms—Protection Demanded from the Indians.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 21.—A dispatch was received at the military head-quarters in this city today from JAS. ARCHER, an officer of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, who was at Georgetown, Colorado, stating that a large party of railroad laborers now at Kit Carson refuse to work on the road another day unless they are furnished with arms for defense against the Indians, and that they are threatening to seize a train and come East. Gen. SHERIDAN is therefore asked to send 500 stands of arms to these men immediately, the Kansas Pacific Railway Company becoming responsible to the Government therefor. In the absence of Gen. SHERIDAN the matter will be referred to Gen. POPE.

Railway Matters—Application for a Receiver of the Union Pacific Denied—Important Lease of a Railroad Effected in the West.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming Territory, May 21.—Chief-Justice LOWE yesterday denied the application for a receiver in the case of DAVIS and his associates against the Union Pacific Railroad, holding that the showing before him did not justify it, or show any absolute necessity for such a remedy; that the road was now being managed by able, honest men, and is in a prosperous condition; and, if this were not so, the bond tendered by the Railroad Company is ample security for the complainant, in any event.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 21.—The officers of the Chicago and Alton Railroad have executed a perpetual lease of the Louisiana and Missouri River Railroad, which will give Chicago a direct line to Fort Scott. The Company will immediately commence the construction of a road from Jacksonville or Whitehall, Ill., to the Mississippi River, where the trains will connect by transfer boats with the Louisiana and Missouri River Road for Kansas City and St. Joseph. Branches will also be built through Glasgow or Booneville to Sedalia.

CASUALTIES.

A School-Boy Killed at a Base-Ball Game—Fatal Accident in Philadelphia—Singular Casualty at Rochester—Miscellaneous.

DOVER, N. H., May 21.—A promising lad named GARDNER BROWN, aged fifteen years, a son of AMBROSE BROWN, and a pupil in the High School, was killed yesterday while playing baseball by the ball striking his head.

PHILADELPHIA, May 21.—Two laborers at the Camden and Amboy Depot, on Walnut-street wharf, were crushed between two crates while running them between the boat and the depot, today. JOHN SCHENCK was killed instantly and the other seriously injured.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 21.—Mrs. STEWART, residing on Cliff-street, in this city, was fatally burned this morning by an explosion of coal-gas from a cooking-stove.

LOWELL, Mass., May 21.—This afternoon JOHN HOPKINS, of Graniteville, in getting aboard the Northern train at Chelmsford, fell under the cars. Both of his legs were crushed, and it was found necessary to amputate one of them. A boy named GALLAGHER was drowned in the Concord River this afternoon.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 21.—The body of Miss DORA MCLELLAN, of Boston, burned to death in the destruction of Concert Hall block in St. Paul, was found yesterday and buried. The body when found was in an upright position.

Cuba—Destruction of an Insurgent Powder Mill by Spanish Troops.

HAVANA, May 21.—The national troops at Gibacoa have recently destroyed a powder mill and two unfinished cannon, which the insurgents were forced to leave behind....The prices of bank and railroad shares are advancing rapidly.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

CHESTER, Penn., May 21.—This morning a splendid iron screw steamer called the *Benefactor* was launched at this place. She is 800 tons burden, built by Messrs. REAVY & SON, for JACOB LORILLARD, Esq., of New-York, to be placed on the line between that place and Wilmington, N. C.

FORT SCOTT, Kansas, May 21.—CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS and son, of Quincy, Mass.; NATHANIEL THAYER, of Boston; President ELLIOTT, of the Harvard University; Col. COATES, President of the Missouri River, Fort Scott and Gulf Railroad, and others, arrived here yesterday, and after a brief visit returned to Kansas City.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 21.—From the report of the Board of Health of this city, for the year ending March 1, 1870, it appears that there has been one death in 69½; whereas, by the last census of the whole country there was one in 45½. The death rate in this city is much less than in London, and in the cities of Europe generally, as well as in New-York, St. Louis, Chicago, and the remainder of the principal cities. The whole number of deaths for the year was 3,740.

BOSTON, May 21.—A large vat, filled with benzine, in J. T. REED's kid-glove cleaning establishment, on Main-street, Charlestown, exploded last night with a loud noise, blowing out the rear wall and setting fire to the building, which was totally destroyed; also, JOHN TIBBETTS' stable and an unoccupied dwelling adjoining. The loss is estimated at $15,000.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 21.—HENDRICKSON BROTHERS' shingle factory and BOWLER & MAHER's foundry adjoining, were totally destroyed by fire last night. The loss is estimated at over $20,000; insured as follows: North American, of Hartford, and National, of Boston, $1,500 in each office; Home, of New-Haven, $1,000; Continental, of New-York, and State, of Cleveland, $700 in each, and Hartford, $500.

RICHMOND, Va., May 21.—The Republicans nominated their city ticket this morning. GEO. CAHOON was nominated for Mayor, Hon. L. H. CHANDLER for Commonwealth Attorney, and the rest of the ticket is composed of gentlemen well known in the city. The election on Thursday is likely to be an exciting one.

CONCORD, N. H., May 21.—The corner stone of a new Congregational church in West Concord, was laid with appropriate ceremonies this afternoon.

GRAND ISLAND, NEBRASKA, May 21.—An election held here today on the question of issuing county bonds for the building of a bridge across the Platte River at this place, was carried in favor of the bonds by 50 majority in the county.

BOSTON, May 21.—In the divorce suit of Mrs. LEWIS and her husband, Dr. WM. H. LEWIS, on the grounds of adultery, tried before the Supreme Court, the jury gave the verdict in favor of the libelant.

Sale of Paintings and Statuary.

A large sale of paintings and statuary took place last evening at Leeds' Art Gallery, No. 817 Broadway. The prices realized were not high, and some choice pieces were disposed of at almost a nominal figure.

"Long Branch by Moonlight," by C. G. ROSENBERG, started at $1,000, brought $2,250, and "The Circassian Slave," by E. DUBUFE, of Paris, sold for $2,750. Of the smaller pieces "Diana de Potiers," by N. DIAZ, and "Feeding the Chickens," by WILHELMI, realized the largest prices, the former bringing $520 and the latter $440. A beautiful landscape entitled "After the Storm," by T. BILDERS, was sold for $495, and one of POPE's latest landscapes brought $380. The attendance at the sale was quite large, but the bidding was not very animated.

Personal.

Senator R. E. Fenton, of Jamestown, N. Y.; Major Browning, of the British Army; Hon. Thomas H. Canfield, of Vermont, and G. S. Crocker, of Boston, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Hon. D. J. Morrell, of Pennsylvania; Hon. R. E. Smith, of Ohio; Hon. J. H. Rice, of Albany; Count Galli, of the Italian Legation, and Hon. George R. Babcock, of Buffalo, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Hon. Chas. Dwight, of Boston, and Gen. Armstrong, of Virginia, are at the Albermarle Hotel. Hon. W. P. Dole, of Washington, and W. Y. Powers, Esq., of Michigan, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

WASHINGTON.

The Contested Election Case of Newsham vs. Ryan—Custom-House Appointments—Weekly Currency Statement—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—The contested election case of NEWSHAM *vs.* RYAN was the exciting topic of discussion in the House today. By a reference to the report in other columns, it will be seen that the case has been one of the closest in the annals of contested elections. Gen. BANKS' indorsement of the loyal character of RYAN today was largely instrumental in determining the vote in his favor. The case comes up again on Monday, and it is more than probable that NEWSHAM will be declared entitled to the seat.

COMMITTED.

The protracted session of the Senate until 7 o'clock A. M. this morning, had the effect of postponing several Committee meetings which had been agreed upon. The Senate Post-office Committee was to have met; also the Committees on Commerce of both Houses in joint session; but Senators failed to put in an appearance.

COLLECTION DISTRICTS IN CONNECTICUT.

There is a bill pending before the House to change the Collection District of Fairfield, Conn., to that of Bridgeport, which has been referred by the Committee having the matter in charge to the Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. BOUTWELL today stated that he saw no substantial objection to the change and the probabilities are that it will be made.

CUSTOM-HOUSE APPOINTMENTS.

The following Custom-house appointments have been made during the past week:

Hiram Skeels and George W. Fisk, Deputy Collectors and Inspectors, Burlington, Vt.

M. E. Sprague, Sanford Newton, Henry M. Wells, Andrew J. Smith, S. H. Fillmore, and James Lewis, Inspectors, Burlington, Vt.

Allen L. Burr, Inspector; Solomon Spitzer, Examiner; Willard P. Tisdell, Clerk and Verifier; John Harris, Opener and Packer; John B. Randolph, Inspector, and Orlando Yeaton, Store-keeper, in New-York City.

Alex. McC. Wilson, Clerk; John M. Duddy, Inspector, and Richard Andrews, Night Inspector, in Philadelphia.

Charles A. Foster, Assistant Store-keeper, and L. K. Plummer, Messenger, Boston, Mass.

Henry M. Webster, Cashier, Buffalo, N. Y.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY STATEMENT.

The receipts of fractional currency for the week ending today amount to $497,500.

Shipments to Assistant Treasurers, Depositories, and National Banks.

Notes	$329,631
Fractional currency	861,803
Mutilated bank notes burned during the week	305,341
Total amount burned	24,622,187
Bank currency issued for bills destroyed	255,500
Total amount issued therefor	23,306,245
Balance due for mutilated notes	315,942
Bank circulation outstanding at this date	299,447,712
Treasurer Spinner holds in trust for national banks as security for circulation	342,362,550
And for public deposits	16,340,000
Fractional currency redeemed and destroyed during the week	412,700
Coin balance in the Treasury	107,285,000
Coin certificates included	36,795,500
Currency balance	9,357,000
Internal revenue receipts today	901,024
Receipts for the month	13,660,474
For the year to date	150,856,673

INTERNAL REVENUE—BEER STAMPS.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has received a number of letters from persons doing business as brewers, inquiring whether the law requires them to cancel beer stamps by using either WHEELER's patent, or any other than those prescribed by the Department. The Commissioner responds that so far as beer stamps are concerned there need be no other method of cancellation used than hitherto practiced.

KING VS. HAYS.

Some friends of Hon. HORATIO KING think his answer to the late attack on him by Hon. CHARLES HAYS, of Alabama, in the House of Representatives, has not been fully enough stated through these dispatches to show, as it does, that his conduct in the affair was strictly honorable, and that so far as he (Mr. KING) is concerned, he has done nothing whatever to tarnish his good name.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 21.

THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT BILL.

The following is a continuation of the United States Senate report. [When the TIMES went to press on Saturday morning Mr. CASSERLY had the floor.—ED. TIMES.] At 3 o'clock this morning Mr. THURMAN, succeeding Mr. CASSERLY, in some humorous remarks closed with a denial of the truth of the assertion of his colleague, Mr. SHERMAN, that the strength of the Democratic Party was in pest-houses of large cities.

At 3:20 the Senate voted on Mr. HAMLIN's amendment, which was carried—yeas 31, nays 11.

On motion of Mr. MORTON, a section was inserted making criminal all attempts to influence the votes of colored persons by depriving them of occupation, ejecting them from houses, lands or other property, refusing to renew leases, &c.; and imposing a fine of $500 and imprisonment of not less than one year for such offenses.

An additional section by Mr. POOL was adopted, making organizations of two or more persons for the purpose of violating this act felonies punishable by a fine not more than $5,000, and imprisonment not exceeding ten years, and the offender to be thereafter ineligible to office under the United States.

Mr. WILLEY moved to strike out "fees to informers." Lost by 21 to 26.

Mr. CARPENTER moved an amendment, that any person deprived of an office except a Congressman or member of a State Legislature by reason of violations of this act, or by the denial of the right to vote to any citizen on account of race, color, &c., shall be entitled to hold such office and recover possession of it by writ of *quo warranto* or other appropriate proceeding in any United States District Court, or proper District or State Court having jurisdiction.

Mr. THURMAN said that would enable any body of men, after an election, by swearing they had a right to vote and would have voted for a defeated candidate, to overturn an election for Governor or any other office.

Mr. DAVIS inquired whether any one had ever heard of an office being given to a candidate upon the effect of votes never cast.

Mr. CARPENTER, in advocating the amendment, said that his Radicalism was not of the kind that exploded in bloody speeches when there was nothing to do; but he was for action when necessity required it, and he would now curb the cruel devils of the South to give the negro his rights.

Mr. WILLIAMS thought the provision would enable any defeated candidate to succeed.

Mr. CARPENTER modified his amendment to require proof that the party denied his vote offered it at the polls.

The amendment was adopted by yeas 24, nays 22.

Mr. WILLIAMS moved to strike out that part of the eighth section authorizing United States Marshals to summon the land and naval forces of the United States or militia to assist them in executing any warrant or process issued under the provisions of the act.

Mr. HAMILTON, of Texas, was wholly in favor of the continuance of military power in the South for prevention of rebel outrages. Instead of granting amnesty to the rebel Government, we should take him by the throat and knock him on the head.

Mr. WILLIAMS was opposed to inaugurating military government at the polls in the North as well as the South.

Mr. CASSERLY suggested that the number of persons to be appointed by commissioners under the bill was unlimited, and the expense to be entailed upon the Government would be enormous.

Mr. WILLIAMS' motion was lost by a vote of 12 to 38.

After various propositions to amend, the Senate bill, as amended, was substituted for the House bill—yeas 38, nays 9.

Mr. THURMAN said the bill had been amended past all recognition, and moved to recommit it to the Judiciary Committee. Lost.

At 7 A. M. the bill was passed by a vote of 43 to 8, as follows:

YEAS.

Abbott,
Anthony,
Brownlow,
Cameron,
Carpenter,
Chandler,
Cole,
Corbett,
Cragin,
Flanagan,
Gilbert,
Hamilton, Texas.
Hamlin,
Harlan,
Harris.
Howard,
Howe,
Howell,
McDonald,
Morrill of Maine.
Morton,
Nye,
Osborn,
Patterson,
Pomeroy,
Pool,
Pratt,
Ramsey,
Revels,
Rice,
Ross,
Sawyer,
Scott,
Spencer,
Sprague,
Stewart,
Sumner,
Thayer,
Trumbull,
Warner,
Willey,
Williams,
Yates—43.

NAYS.

Casserly,
Davis,
Fowler,
Hamilton of Md.
Johnston,
McCreery,
Thurman,
Vickers—8.

The Senate then adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at the usual hour this morning.

Mr. MORGAN presented five additional petitions asking Congress to abolish the national banks; to pay off the bonds deposited by them as security; to issue $500,000,000 in Treasury greenback notes; to pay off all the $340,000,000 of the bonded debt; to make greenbacks receivable for all dues and other taxes collected by the Federal Government and to restore prosperity to the country.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. CULLOM offered a resolution of inquiry as to the fees charged and collected by the Clerk of the Supreme Court of the United States, &c. Adopted.

Mr. COX asked leave to offer a resolution requesting the Judiciary Committee to report back the Eight-hour law for laborers and workmen in Government employment.

Mr. MCGREW objected.

THE NEW DEFENSIVE INVENTION FOR THE NAVY.

The bill reported yesterday by the Naval Committee, to pay $5,000 to A. G. Ross for the past and future use by the navy of his invention for using hot water and steam for offensive and defensive purposes, was taken up and passed.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Bills were reported from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, as follows:

By Mr. ORTH—The Senate joint resolution to authorize the payment of the full salary of ALVIN P. HOVEY, as Minister to Peru, without deduction on account of absence from his post. Passed.

By Mr. ORTH—Adversely on the bill to increase the salary of Minister to China. Laid on the table.

By Mr. AMBLER—Authorizing the Secretary of State to cause the remains of Gen. ALEXANDER ASBOTH, late Minister to the Argentine Confederation, and of Gen. WM. STEADMAN, late Consul to Santiago de Cuba, to be removed to the United States, the former to be interred in the National Cemetery at Arlington. Passed.

By Mr. AMBLER—Authorizing GEORGE C. COOPER, Surgeon in the United States Army, to accept from the French Government a gold watch and chain in acknowledgment of services rendered by him in July, 1869, to the crew of the French corvette *Cuterse*. Passed. Also, authorizing Lieut.-Commander YATES, Surgeon GIBSON, Passed Assistant-Surgeon WHITE, and Assistant-Surgeon KIDDER to accept decorations from the King of Portugal in recognition of humane services rendered by them to an officer of the Portuguese navy. Passed.

By Mr. WILLARD—To ascertain and allow damages to the owner of the steamer *Monitor*, fired into by the Damio of Nagota, in July, 1864. [After a discussion, in which Mr. FARNSWORTH suggested, facetiously, that it might be well for the House at once to distribute the Japanese fund and get rid of all difficulties about it.]

The bill was laid on the table—76 to 46.

THE LOUISIANA CONTESTED SEAT.

On motion of Mr. DAWES, it was ordered that on and after Monday next the House shall meet at 11 and adjourn at 5 o'clock. The House then, at 1:20, resumed the consideration of the Louisiana contested election case of NEWSHAM against RYAN.

One of the points in the case turning on the alleged disloyalty of Mr. RYAN, Mr. BANKS, who, as commander of the Red River expedition, had occupied his house and grounds at Alexandria, bore testimony to the reputation of Mr. RYAN as being opposed to secession, and in favor of the United States Government.

The debate being closed, the House proceeded to vote on the resolutions. The resolution offered by Mr. KERR, as the report of the minority, declaring Mr. RYAN entitled to the seat, was rejected without division. The first resolution reported by Mr. BURDETT on behalf of the majority declaring Mr. RYAN not entitled to the seat, was adopted without division. The vote on the resolution of the majority, declaring Mr. NEWSHAM entitled to the seat, was taken by yeas and nays.

At the close of the roll call there was a majority of six or seven against the resolution, but several Republican members then voted, changing the result to yeas 78, nays 72. All the Democrats voted in the negative. Among the Republicans voting in the negative were the following:

Messrs. Ambler, Asper, Beaman, Beatty, Bingham, Blair, Buffinton, Burchard, Cook, Davis, Dawes, Farnsworth, Ketcham, Orth, Peters, Strong, Washburn of Massachusetts, and Willard.

Mr. ELDRIDGE moved to reconsider the vote for the purpose of offering a resolution declaring the seat vacant.

Mr. COX said he would prefer a vacancy to a usurpation.

Mr. MORGAN moved that the House adjourn, which was negatived.

As there were signs of filibustering, Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, rose and proposed that there should not be any further obstruction of public business, but that by agreement the vote should be taken at 2 o'clock on Monday, when the House was full, and that the House go on now and finish the Consular and Diplomatic bill.

Mr. MERCUR objected.

A motion to adjourn was put and carried amid much excitement, and the House at 3:40 o'clock adjourned.

THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

Laws to Enforce It—The Bill Passed by the Senate in Full—Important Provisions—The Extreme Power of the Government to be Employed if Necessary.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—The following is the bill to enforce the Fifteenth Amendment, as passed by the Senate at 7 o'clock this morning, being an amendment, in the nature of a substitute for the House bill, on the same subject:

WHO SHALL VOTE.

Be it enacted, &c., That all citizens of the United States who are, or who shall be otherwise qualified by law to vote at any election by the people in any State, Territory, district, county, city, parish, township, school district, municipality, or other territorial subdivision, shall be entitled and allowed to vote at all such elections, without distinction of race or color or previous condition of servitude; any Constitution or law, custom, or any regulation of any State or Territory, or by or under its law, to the contrary notwithstanding.

DUTIES OF ELECTION OFFICERS.

SECTION 2. *And be it further enacted*, If by or under the authority, under the Constitution or law of any of the States or Territory any act shall be required to be done as a prerequisite or qualification for voting, or by such Constitution or laws persons or officers shall be charged with the performance of duties in furnishing to citizens an opportunity to perform such prerequisite, or to become qualified to vote, it shall be the duty of every such person and officer to give to all citizens of the United States the same and equal opportunity to perform such prerequisite and to become qualified to vote without distinction of race, color or previous condition of servitude. And if any such person or officer, shall refuse or knowingly omit to give full effect to this section, he shall for every such offense forfeit and pay the sum of $500 to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered by an action on the case, with full costs, and such allowance for counsel fees as the Court shall deem just, and shall also for every such offense be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not less than $500, or be imprisoned not less than one month and not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the Court.

THE VOTER'S RIGHT TO QUALIFY.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever by or under the authority of the Constitution or laws of any State, or the laws of any Territory, any act or acts shall be required to be done by any citizen as a prerequisite to qualify or entitle him to vote, the offer of any such citizen to perform the act required to be done as aforesaid, shall, if it fail to be carried into execution by the wrongful act or omission aforesaid of the person or officer charged with the duty of receiving or permitting such performance or offer to perform, or acting thereon, be deemed and held as a performance in law of such act, and thereupon so offering and failing as aforesaid, and being otherwise qualified, shall be entitled to vote in the same manner and to the same extent as if he had in fact performed such act; and any Judge, Inspector or other officer of elections, whose duty it is or shall be to receive, count, certify, register, report or give effect to the vote of any such citizen upon the presentation by him of his affidavit, stating such offer, and the time and place thereof and the name of the officer or person whose duty it was to act thereon, and that he was wrongfully prevented by such person or officer from performing such act, shall, for every such offense, forfeit and pay the sum of $500 to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered by an action on the case, with full costs, and such allowance for counsel fees as the Court shall deem just; and shall also for every such offense be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall on conviction thereof be fined not less than $500, or be imprisoned not less than one month and not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the Court.

INTERFERENCE WITH THE RIGHTS OF VOTERS.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person by force, bribery, threats, intimidations or other unlawful means shall hinder, delay, prevent or obstruct, or shall combine and confederate with others to hinder, delay, prevent or obstruct any citizen from doing any act required to be done to qualify him to vote, or from voting at any election as aforesaid, such person shall for every such offense forfeit and pay the sum of $500 to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered by an action on the case, with full costs, and such allowance for counsel fees as the Court shall deem just; and shall also, for every such offense, be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not less than $500, or be imprisoned not less than one month and not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the Court.

PENALTY OF ATTEMPTING TO INTIMIDATE.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person shall prevent, hinder, control or intimidate, or shall attempt to prevent, hinder, control or intimidate any person from exercising, or in exercising, the right of suffrage, to whom the right of suffrage is secured or guaranteed by the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States by means of bribery, threats, or threats of depriving such person of employment or occupation, or of ejecting such person from rented house, lands or other property by threats of refusing to renew leases or contracts, for labor, or by threats of violence to himself or family, such person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not less than $500, or be imprisoned not less than one month, and not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the Court.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That if two or more persons shall band or conspire together, or go in disguise upon the public highway, or upon the premises of another, with intent to violate any provision of this act, or to injure, oppress, threaten, or intimidate any citizen with intent to prevent or hinder his free exercise and enjoyment of any right or privilege granted or secured to him by the Constitution or laws of the United States, such persons shall be held guilty of felony, and on conviction thereof shall be fined and imprisoned, the fine not to exceed $5,000, and the imprisonment not to exceed ten years, and shall moreover be thereafter ineligible to and disabled from holding any office or place of honor, profit or trust created by the Constitution or laws of the United States.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That if in the act of violating any provision in either of the two preceding sections, any other felony, crime or misdemeanor shall be committed, the offender, on conviction of such violation of said sections, shall be punished for the same with such punishments as are attached to the said felonies, crimes and misdemeanors by the laws of the State in which the offense may be committed.

PUNISHMENT OF CRIMES AGAINST THE ACT.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the District Courts of the United States within their respective districts shall have, exclusively of the Courts of the several States, cognizance of all crimes and offenses committed against the provisions of this act, and also concurrently with the Circuit Courts of the United States, of all cases, civil and criminal, arising under this act, except as herein otherwise provided; and the jurisdiction hereby conferred shall be exercised in conformity with the laws and practice governing the United States Courts; and all crimes and offenses committed against the provisions of this act may be prosecuted by the indictment of a Grand Jury, or in cases of crimes or offenses not infamous, the prosecution may be, either by indictment or information, filed by the District-Attorney in a Court having jurisdiction.

POWERS OF UNITED STATES OFFICERS.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That the District-Attorneys, Marshals and Deputy Marshals of the United States, and the Commissioners appointed by the Circuit and Territorial Courts of the United States, with powers of arresting, imprisoning or bailing offenders against the laws of the United States, and every other officer who may be especially empowered by the President of the United States, shall be and they are hereby specially authorized and required, at the expense of the United States, to institute a proceeding against all and every person who shall violate the provisions of this act, and cause him or them to be arrested, imprisoned, or bailed, as the case may be, for trial before such a court of the United States or Territorial Court as has cognizance of the offense, with a view to afford a reasonable protection to all persons in their constitutional right to vote, without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, and to the prompt discharge of the duties of this act. It shall be the duty of the Circuit Courts of the United States, and the Superior Courts of the Territories of the United States, from time to time to increase the number of Commissioners, so as to afford a speedy and convenient means for arrest and examination of persons charged with a violation of this act, and such Commissioners are hereby authorized and required to exercise and discharge all the powers and duties conferred on them by this act, and the same duties with regard to offenses created by this act, as they are authorized by law to exercise with regard to other offenses against the laws of the United States.

DUTIES OF MARSHALS—THE ARMY AND NAVY.

SEC. 10.—*And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of all Marshals to obey and execute all warrants and precepts issued under the provisions of this act, when to them directed, and should any Marshal or Deputy Marshal refuse to receive such a warrant or other process when tendered, or to use all proper means diligently to execute the same, he shall, on conviction thereof, be fined the sum of $1,000 to the use of the person deprived of the rights conferred by this act; and the better to enable the said Commissioners to execute their duties faithfully and efficiently in conformity with the Constitution of the United States and the requirements of this act, they are hereby authorized and empowered within their districts respectively to appoint in writing under their hands any one or more suitable person from time to time to execute all such warrants and other process as may be issued by them in the lawful performance their respective duties, and the persons so appointed to execute any warrant or process as aforesaid, shall have authority to summon and call to their aid the bystanders or *posse comitatus* of the proper county, or such portion of the land or naval forces of the United States, or of the militia, as may be necessary to the performance of the duty with which they are charged, and to insure a faithful observance of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. And such warrants shall run and be executed by said officers anywhere in the State or Territory within which they are issued.

OBSTRUCTING EXECUTION OF WARRANTS.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That any person who shall knowingly and wilfully obstruct, hinder or prevent any officer or other person charged with the execution of any warrant or process issued under the provisions of this act, or any person or persons lawfully assisting him or them, from arresting any person for whose apprehension such warrant or process may have been issued, or shall rescue or attempt to rescue such person from the custody of the officer or other person or persons, or those lawfully assigned as aforesaid, when so arrested pursuant to the authority herein given and declared, or shall aid, abet or assist any person so arrested as aforesaid, directly or indirectly, to escape from the custody of the officer or other person legally authorized as aforesaid, or shall harbor or conceal any person for whose arrest a warrant or process shall have been issued as aforesaid, so as to prevent his discovery and arrest after notice or knowledge of the fact that a warrant has been issued for the apprehension of such person, shall, for either of said offenses, be subject to a fine not exceeding $1,000, or imprisonment not exceeding six months, or both, at the discretion of the Court, by indictment and conviction before the District or a Circuit Court of the United States for the district or circuit in which said offense may have been committed, or before the proper Court of criminal jurisdiction, if committed within any one of the organized Territories of the United States.

FEES OF OFFICERS.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That the Commissioners, District-Attorneys, the Marshals, their deputies, and the clerks of the said District, Circuit or Territorial Courts shall be paid for their services; the like fees may be allowed to them for similar services in other cases. The person or persons authorized to execute the process to be issued by such Commissioners for the arrest of offenders against the provisions of this act shall be entitled to the usual fees allowed to the Marshal for an arrest of each person he or they may arrest and take before any such Commissioner, as aforesaid, with such other fees as may be deemed reasonable by such Commissioner for such other additional services as may be necessarily performed by him or them, such attention at the examination of keeping the prisoner in custody and providing him with food and lodging during his detention, and until the final determination of such Commissioners, and in general for performing such other duties as may be required in the premises, such fees to be made up in conformity with the fees usually charged by the Justice, within the proper district or county, as near as may be practicable and paid out of the Treasury of the United States on the certificate of the Judge or of the district within which the arrest is made, and to be recoverable from the defendant as part of the judgment in the case of conviction.

THE PRESIDENT TO USE THE ARMY OR NAVY.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for the President of the United States to employ such a part of the land and naval forces of the United States, or of the militia, as shall be deemed necessary to prevent the violation and enforce the due execution of this act.

INELIGIBLE OFFICE-HOLDERS.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever any person shall hold an office except as a member of Congress, or of some State Legislature, contrary to the provisions of the third section of the fourteenth article of the amendment of the Constitution of the United States, it shall be the duty of the District-Attorney of the United States for the district in which such person shall hold office, as aforesaid, to proceed against such person by writ of *quo warranto*, returnable to the Circuit or District Court of the United States in such district, and to prosecute the same to the removal of such person from office; and any writ of *quo warranto*, brought as aforesaid, shall take precedence of all other cases on the docket of the Court to which it is made returnable, and shall not be continued unless for cause proved to the satisfaction of the Court.

SEC. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That any person who shall hereafter knowingly accept or hold any office under the United States, or any State to which he is ineligible under the third section of the fourteenth article of amendment of the Constitution of the United States, or who shall attempt to hold or exercise the duties of any such office, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor against the United States, and upon conviction thereof before the Circuit or District Court of the United States, shall be imprisoned not more than one year or fined not exceeding $1,000 or both, at the discretion of the Court.

EQUAL RIGHTS.

SEC. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That all persons within the jurisdiction of the United States shall have the same right in every State and Territory in the United States to make and enforce contracts, to sue, be parties, give evidence and to the full and equal benefit of all laws and proceedings for the security of persons and property as is enjoyed by white citizens, and shall be subject to like punishments, pains, penalties, taxes, licenses and executions of every kind, any other law, statute, ordinance, regulation or custom to the contrary notwithstanding. No tax or charge shall be imposed or enforced by any State upon any person emigrating thereto from a foreign country, which is not equally imposed and enforced upon every person emigrating to such State from any other foreign country, and any law of any State in conflict with this provision is hereby declared null and void.

SEC. 17. *And be it further enacted*, That any person who, under color of any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, or custom, shall subject or cause to be subjected any inhabitant of any State or Territory to the deprivation of any right secured or protected by this act, or to different pains or penalties on account of such person being an alien, or by reason of his color or race, than is prescribed for the punishment of citizens, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished by fine, not exceeding $1,000, or imprisonment, not exceeding one year, or both, at the discretion of the Court.

SEC. 18. *And be it further enacted*, That the act to protect all persons in the United States in their civil rights and furnish the means of their vindication, passed April 9, 1866, is hereby re-enacted, and sections 16 and 17 hereof shall be enforced according to the provisions of said act.

REPEATING OR FALSE VOTING.

SEC. 19. *And be it further enacted*, That if at any election for Representative or Delegate in the Congress of the United States, any person shall knowingly personate and vote, or attempt to vote, in the name of any other person, whether living, dead or fictitious, or vote more than once at the same election for any candidate for the same office, or vote at a place where he may not be lawfully entitled to vote without having a lawful right to vote, or do any unlawful act to secure a right or an opportunity to vote for himself or any other person; or by force, threat, menace, intimidation, bribery, reward, or offer or promise thereof, or otherwise, unlawfully prevent any qualified voter of any State of the United States of America, or of any Territory thereof, from freely exercising the right of suffrage, or by any such means induce any voter to refuse to exercise any such right, or compel or induce by any such means or otherwise, any officer of an election in any such State or Territory, to receive a vote from any person not legally entitled to a vote, or interfere in any manner with the officer of said election in the discharge of his duties, or by any of such means, or other unlawful means induce any officer of an election, or officer whose duty it is to ascertain, announce or declare the result of any such election, or give or make any certificate, document, or give in relation thereto, to violate or refuse to comply with his duty, or any law regulating the same, or knowingly and willfully receive the vote of any person not entitled to vote, or refuse to receive the vote of any person entitled to vote, or aid, counsel, procure or advise any such voter, person or officer to do any act hereby made a crime, or omit to do any duty, the omission of which is hereby made a crime, or attempt to do so, every such person shall be deemed guilty of a crime, and shall be for such crime liable to indictment in any Court of the United States of competent jurisdiction, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $500, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years, or both, in the discretion of the Court, and shall pay the costs of prosecution.

REGISTERING.

SEC. 20. *And be it further enacted*, That if at any registration of voters for an election of a representative or delegate in the Congress of the United States any person shall knowingly personate or register, or attempt to register in the name of any other person, whether living, dead, or fictitious, or fraudulently register, or fraudulently attempt to register, not having a lawful right so to do, or do any unlawful act to secure registration for himself or any other person, or by force, threat, or offer, or promise thereof, or by unlawful means, prevent or hinder any person having a lawful right to register, from duly exercising such right, or compel or induce by any of such means, or any other unlawful means any officer of registration to admit to registration any person not legally entitled thereto, or interfere in any manner with any officer of registration in the discharge of his duties, or by any such means, or any unlawful means, induce any officer of registration to violate or refuse to comply with his duty or any law regulating the same, or, knowingly, willfully receive the vote of any person not entitled to vote, or refuse to receive the vote of any person entitled to vote, or aid, counsel, procure, or advise any such voter, person or officer to do any act hereby made a crime, or to omit any act the omission of which is hereby made a crime; every such person shall be deemed guilty of a crime, and shall be liable to indictment and punishment therefor, as provided in the nineteenth section of this act for persons guilty of any of the crimes therein specified.

SEC. 21. *And be it further enacted*, That any person who shall be deprived of or fail to be elected to any office, except that of a member of Congress or member of a State Legislature, by reason of the denial of any citizen of the right to vote who offered his vote at the election, on account of his race, color or previous condition of servitude, shall be entitled to hold such office and perform the duties and receive the emoluments thereof, and may recover possession of such office by *quo warranto* or other appropriate proceeding in the Circuit or District Court of the United States for the proper district, or in any State Court having jurisdiction of such proceeding.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

Movements of Minister Low—The War and the Imperial Cause—The Death of Mr. Burlingame—An American Consul's Adventure.

By the arrival at San Francisco of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer *Japan*, we have dates from Hong Kong to April 12, and from Yokohama to April 22.

CHINA.

From the Shanghai *News Letter* of April 11 we glean the following:

Hon. Mr. LOW, the American Minister at Pekin, with his wife and family, left for the north on the 8th of April, per S. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Szecheum*. Mr. LOW received the visits of many of his countrymen while staying at this port.

Intelligence from the seat of war is anything but encouraging to the Imperial cause. Two serious defeats are reported, one in the Province of Shensi, where the Hwei-fei routed TSU-TSUNG-TANG's army, killing his leading General, LIEU, and killed or captured some 2,000 soldiers, with all their equipments; the other in Kwei-chow, which, though as serious perhaps in losses, is not so perplexing to the Government as the former. For a year or more the war in Shensi and Kansuh has been prosecuted with apparent vigor by the brave TSU-TSUNG, and more than once the Pekin *Gazette* has chronicled his victories. But despite all his promises relative to the speedy suppression of the rebellion, the heavy *Lking* exactions and the sale of office cannot yet be abandoned. At last advices, the rebels, encouraged by their successes, were threatening another eruption in the valley of the Yellow River, and LI-HUNG-CHANG, whilom commander-in-chief of the "ever-victorious army," has been ordered to go and stay their progress. The garrison at Nankin, some 3,000 strong, and the camps at Fung-hwang-shan, all of them foreign drilled troops, are also under orders to move, some say, to the rescue in Kwei-chow; others, to join LI in his march against the Hwei-fei.

The news of the death of Mr. BURLINGAME was received with general regret. The *News Letter* says: "His genial disposition and affable manners had secured for him a degree of esteem that few public men have had the good fortune to enjoy, and but for the opposition which his course as a servant of the Chinese Government necessarily occasioned in this country, his memory would be held in grateful remembrance."

JAPAN.

The report via London that the Governor-Consul at Yeddo had been murdered was incorrect. The following, from the *Japan Mail*, probably furnished the foundation for it: "During the night of Tuesday week, Col. SHEPPARD, the United States Consul at Yeddo, was awakened by a noise in his room, caused by a Japanese who had obtained an entrance into it for objects which it is difficult to ascertain. At first there were grounds for suspecting an attempt at murder and identifying it with political causes; but on further inquiry this view seems to disappear. The moment the man was disturbed he made off, which would hardly have been the case had he determined on assassination. He carried, indeed, a short sword, but this is too common a custom to be final evidence as regarded his object. Col. SHEPPARD gave chase, and fired three shots in the direction of the fugitive, but without effect. As to any personal feeling against the Consul, it is in the highest degree impossible, as he is universally esteemed among the Japanese for his kindness of disposition and pleasant bearing toward them.

One More Unfortunate—A Deserted Girl Murders her Infant Child.

A little village of about two hundred inhabitants in Warren County has recently been the scene of a sad tragedy, which has thrown the town and the surrounding villages into a state of excitement such as has seldom been known in that quiet locality. A young girl named MATILDA COOK, the daughter of SYLVANUS COOK, has been arrested for the murder of her illegitimate child, and has been committed to the County Jail for trial. The girl, of whose beauty, kindness of heart and previous virtue the inhabitants of the town speak in the most generous terms, became acquainted, about a year ago, with a young man named JOSEPH HOUSEL, became engaged to be married to him and was betrayed, and finally deserted. On Wednesday last her child was born, and on the following morning the body of the child was found suspended below the floor in an out-house. The girl was ill in the house, and when apprised of the fact that the child was discovered, stated that she had spent the night in agony in the garden, and toward morning, feeling that the babe had been born dead, carried it to the out-building and placed it in the position in which it was found. Her father, in whose house she was, and who appears, strangely, to have been unaware before of her condition, when he was told of the discovery of the body, he hastened to Stewartsville, where he saw Dr. HULSHIZER, the family physician, and communicated all the facts to him. The doctor advised him to communicate the facts to Justice KENNEDY. Mr. COOK did so, and the result was the summoning of a jury to hold an inquest. In the presence of the jury Drs. HULSHIZER and KENNEDY made a post-mortem examination, to find out whether there had been life in the child's body. The lungs and the heart were subjected to searching tests. The lungs were thrown into a bucket of water and they floated. They were afterward cut up in slices, and still they bore up on the surface. This was pronounced by the physicians a sure proof that the child had been alive, and the jury rendered a verdict of murder against the young mother. She was removed to the County Jail, where she awaits trial. She has been suffering severely, both physically and mentally, since her incarceration, and her condition was such yesterday that it was thought that she would have to be removed to an asylum if her mind could not become quieted. Belonging to a respected and honorable family the unfortunate girl feels keenly the horrors of her terrible situation, and it is stated that she has twice attempted to commit suicide since she was imprisoned.

Among all the remarks made by the people of the village upon the case there is no feeling expressed but that of sympathy for the girl.

A New Way of Studying Ornithology.

Among the cases before Justices DOWLING and SHANDLEY, in the Court of Special Sessions, yesterday, was one in which GEORGE WILLIAMS, a colored man, was charged with having stolen a valuable mocking-bird from the house of Mr. JOHN J. CHAMBERS, at No. 297 West Twelfth-street. The accused, on being interrogated, said that when he took the bird it was not for the purpose of keeping it, but merely to aid him in the study of natural history. He was sent up among the "jail birds" for six months.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

BY-AND-BY.

There is an angel ever near,
When toil and trouble vex and try,
That bids our fainting hearts take cheer,
And whispers to us—"By-and-by."

We hear it at our mother's knee;
With tender smile and love-lit eye,
She grants some boon on childish plea,
In these soft accents—"By-and-by."

What visions crowd the youthful breast—
What holy aspirations high
Nerve the young heart to do its best,
And wait the promise—"By-and-by."

The maiden sitting sad and lone,
Her thoughts half uttered with a sigh,
Nurses the grief she will not own,
And dreams bright dreams of—"By-and-by."

The pale young wife dries up her tears,
And stills her restless infant's cry,
To catch the coming step, but hears,
How sadly whispered—"By-and-by."

And manhood with his strength and will,
To breast life's ills and fate defy,
Though fame and fortune be his, still
Has plans that lie in—"By-and-by."

The destitute, whose scanty fare
The weary task can scarce supply,
Cheat the grim visage of Despair
With Hope's fair promise—"By-and-by."

The millions whom oppression wrongs,
Send up to heaven their wailing cry,
And, writhing in the tyrant's thongs,
Still hope for freedom—"By-and-by."

Thus ever o'er life's rugged way,
This angel, bending from the sky,
Beguiles our sorrows, day by day,
With her sweet whisperings—"By-and by."
DAVID BATES.

MARIA'S WEDDING.

From the Danish.

When the morning came the fair bride stood calmly before her glass, attiring herself in the embroidered white satin robe which her mother had provided for her to be used as a wedding-dress. The first person she met on leaving her chamber was Herr Hind, who had brought with him the license, and two friends; these were Maria's guardian and an advocate from the neighborhood.

The bridegroom was in high spirits. He had not neglected to dress so as to make him appear to advantage in the eyes of his young bride.

Maria's sister was engaged at first in necessary household matters, and she did not show herself until most of the guests who had been invited to be present at the wedding had arrived.

When the marriage ceremony was over, during which Maria had been much agitated, but the bridegroom had shown no emotion though he looked glad, Fru S. embraced with tears in her eyes the trembling bride, assuring her that there was no one present who took a warmer and deeper in her and her future fate than herself.

"I can quite believe that," said the bridegroom, pressing Maria's hand to his heart; "and now that your dear and amiable sister is my wife," he added, "I hope that you will no longer misunderstand the man who has just entered into your estimable family. I have only one more wish," he continued, "that your husband were here, and would forgive that, without his sanction, I have taken upon myself the delightful duty of rendering your beloved sister happy."

In the afternoon a carriage drove rapidly up to the door of the house where the wedding had been celebrated; it was the Captain, who, having hurried through his business at Helsingborg, had hastened with post-horses to the capital in order to prevent what had already taken place. Joy at his sudden return home soon gave place to sorrow, when his wife perceived how deeply he was displeased at the wedding so incomprehensibly hurried. But when he saw that all objections were now useless, and found that everything concerning the marriage was settled according to the proper legal forms, he endeavored to throw off his annoyance, and in the course of the day, to Maria's extreme surprise, he handed to the bridegroom the title-deeds of her inheritance from her mother. At the same time he added a handsome wedding portion from himself, which, in anticipation of her marrying some day, he had laid aside for her, and which he said he wished, under any and all circumstances, to be entirely at her own disposal, which her own property, her maternal inheritance, would not be.

"I do not wish to be under an obligation to you, Captain," said the bridegroom, coldly; "and I doubt if my bride will accept a gift which appears to have for its object to affront me, and to awaken mistrust in me who am now her lawful protector and guardian."

Maria stood in a state of most painful excitement. Astonishment, doubt, and affection were struggling with each other in her heart. She pressed Herr Hind's hand, and begged him not to mistake her brother-in-law's kind intention. Then, turning toward the Captain, she threw herself into his arms, and earnestly besought him to forgive the groundless distrust which had induced her to take so suddenly such an important step.

"My happiness requires no other addition than your [illegible] sister's blessing," she added, while [illegible] her arm round her sister's waist.

"God bless you and preserve you always!" they both exclaimed, placing their hands on her head.

"And as we have a wedding in the house, let it be a merry one!" cried the Captain. "Have you engaged any musicians?" he asked his wife; "a wedding without music and dancing seems to me like sailing against wind and current. I have come home quite a rich man, and no one shall say that we have a stingy, gloomy wedding. Cheer up, brother-in-law," he said, addressing the bridegroom, with whom he shook hands kindly; "though I had no share in Maria's matrimonial doings, and I confess would rather have put a stop to them, yet since our Lord has so willed it, all must be right. The deuce take stupid hearsay! Let us have a jolly day of it now, my good fellow; and I will show you that the Captain, in spite of Old Nick, knows how to carry on under full sail."

At length the music began, and all seemed to be enjoying themselves except the bride, who looked grave and very thoughtful, and did not join the dancers at first; later in the evening the bridegroom succeeded in dispelling her seriousness by a conversation full of love, and by describing to her the happy future which awaited them. When she found herself reconciled to her family, and saw by her side the man she loved best in the world, she recovered her spirits, and permitting herself to indulge in joyous anticipations, she danced gaily with her husband among the smiling and well-dressed guests.

The children were also in high glee, for their father's return home had made them forget that their dear Aunt Maria would soon be leaving them, and would no longer tell them stories in the twilight. Hans and Gitté had on their smartest dresses, and hopped about together in a corner, in time to the music, while the dancing was going on.

Somewhat out of breath after dancing, the bride and bridegroom sat down in the corner where the children were, and they immediately stopped jumping about. Gitté placed herself on Maria's lap, and Hans drew a stool near her feet, on which he sat down, then both the children besought her to tell them the story of the man with the blue beard before she should go away with that tiresome Herr Hind, who was taking her from them.

To please them, Maria began to tell them the tale, when suddenly little Gitté exclaimed:

"But see, aunt, Herr Hind has got a blue beard; he looks quite blue all round his chin!"

"I am black round my chin, my child," said the bridegroom, patting little Gitté's cheek; "but when the light falls sideways on my face, as it does now, there may seem a blue shade on it. Come, give me a kiss for your dear Aunt Maria's sake!"

"Oh, no, no!" cried the child, running away from him, "you *are* a Bluebeard."

"What nonsense!" said Hans, in a very wise tone, from his stool. "It is only a story, and there are no such men any more in this world."

The bridegroom looked very uneasy, and gazed straight before him among the dancers. "The quick waltzing has rather upset me," he said. "My nose is bleeding, excuse me."

Thereupon he held his pocket-handkerchief to his face and left the room.

Maria had observed him change color, and she followed him.

"What is the matter, dear Hind?" she asked, anxiously. "I see that your nose is not bleeding."

"Can you not guess what it is?" he replied gloomily. "Why will you torture me by demanding explanations? Have not those little demons torn open the incurable wound in my heart, and shall even the happiest day of my life be darkened by the pale image of her who has a right to accuse me of having been her destroyer?"

"You dear, too conscientious dreamer!" exclaimed Maria, embracing him affectionately. "Let this be the last time her image shall disturb your peace. She will not now grudge us the happiness an adverse fate denied her. Compassionately and kindly you closed her eyes, and she cannot blame you for the loss of a life which, without love, would not have been worth holding. Oh! if her spirit were hovering over us at this moment, hovering unseen, I would greet it with a welcome—a sincere welcome as the sister of my soul, the unhappy sharer in my love! Yes, let her come and bless us in our happy—"

"Hush, hush, Maria! Call not up the dead from the grave......But no, I am dreaming. You are right, Maria. With all my conviction of the impossibility of supernatural appearances, I am at this moment the most inconsistent idiot in the world. Would you believe it, that as I was leaving the dancing saloon, I almost fancied that *she* was standing among the dancers, and looking pale and threatening at me?"

"Oh, do not terrify me, my friend!" said Maria. "Why should she wish to appall us? Could she even be visible among us, she could not wish to mar our happiness."

"That shall neither the dead nor the living do!" cried Herr Hind. "Come, Maria, come, let us dance!"

They rejoined the gay party, and danced without stopping until the supper-room was thrown open, and the guests were ushered in to the wedding feast. The room was brilliantly lighted up, and the reflection on the canal could be seen, for lights had also been placed in the windows of the lowest story by order of the master of the house. The moon shone clearly into the supper-room, for the window-curtains were not drawn, and about the middle of the table sat the bride and bridegroom. The party were all very lively, and the bridegroom, the Captain, and the guests emptied their glasses frequently. When the health of the newly-married pair was about to be drank, Herr Hind's eye by chance fell upon the cake, on which the date of the day was emblazoned among its sugar decorations.

"How?" he exclaimed, hastily. "Is this the day of the month?"

"Well, what fault have you to find with the date?" asked the Captain, laughing. "It is not one of Tycho Brahe's days, is it?"*

"You are not very well versed in the almanack, Herr Hind," said his hostess, "but you might have known what a day so important to you is better than the confectioner."

The health of the bride and bridegroom was then drank, but the bridegroom sat as pale as death, with his glass in his hand, looking earnestly at the window near him. Maria observed this, and followed with her eyes the direction of his apparently startled gaze. With horror she fancied that she beheld a face as white as that of a corpse looking in at the window, but also at the same moment it had vanished!

"You did not see anything, did you?" whispered the bridegroom to her. "At this very hour, this time last year, she died!"

At that moment the watchman sang out "Twelve o'clock!"

"Are you not going to return thanks for your own and the bride's health being drank?" said the Captain. "Come, my friends, let us repeat their health in a louder tone than before, that the bridegroom may hear it."

"Compose yourself," whispered Herr Hind to Maria, "it was mere imagination—folly." Thereupon he rose up and returned thanks, which were received with much applause. But just as he was carrying his goblet to his lips, he glanced toward the window, and the glass fell from his hand, while the red wine flowed over the table-cloth. But he hurriedly and suddenly seized on a large goblet full of wine, which was near, and carrying it to his lips, he did not stop until he had emptied it. "See, this is how a bridegroom should drink," he said; "there is no good luck with a small glass." Then he put down the glass with such force that it cracked. "I am very awkward this evening," he said, with much indifference, and every one rose.

"It is a sad pity that the poor goblet is injured," said the mistress of the house to her husband; "it was a family heirloom, which was supposed to bring good fortune."

"Oh, we may save it," replied the Captain; "we must have it riveted."

The wedding guests departed soon afterward, and when the bride and bridegroom were alone, Maria threw her arms round the neck of the agitated bridegroom, and exclaimed:

"What is the matter with you? You stagger like a tipsy man; and what were those fearful words you whispered to me?"

"I am really half tipsy," he replied; "and that is fortunate for me; I should think else that I was losing my senses, and fancy that I had actually beheld a vision this evening."

"You quite alarmed me by gazing as you did at the window, and in my anxiety I thought myself that I beheld a white face outside looking in through one of the panes of glass. But might it not have been a ray of moonlight, or a reflection of the glare of light shining on the canal?"

"Very probably," he replied, "for what can a person in an excited state of mind not imagine? It is very strange that I, without remembering it, should have fixed upon this day for our wedding, and that I first observed the unfortunate date just when the hour of midnight was striking—that was the very hour at which she died! He who, under such circumstances, gave no thought to an apparition, must never have heard ghost stories in the nursery, or at least must not have drank so much wine as I had. But now let all this folly be forgotten; I am quite ashamed of my own childishness."

"I perfectly understand the tone of your feelings, dearest Hind; but let such painful fancies never more disturb our happiness! From this day forth I shall detest all ghost stories."

"And," said the bridegroom, "no books on such foolish subjects, or nursery nonsense, shall be in my house henceforward."

"Concerning the derangement of my brother-in-law's affairs, we were quite mistaken, my dear husband, and your suspicions were unfounded," said Maria to Herr Hind, about a couple of months after their marriage, when they were sitting alone together one day in the gloomy Gothic hall at his castle in Jutland, the many noisy guests who had been paying them a series of visits having at length departed, and Maria left in quiet.

"Yes, certainly," replied Herr Hind; "however, there were some grounds for thinking it, and I had to seize the opportunity, and make use of it, to strike while the iron was hot. It was a stratagem, an artifice if you will. There is no longer any necessity now to conceal that."

"What!" exclaimed Maria. "A stratagem? Is it possible that at a moment of such deep interest to the heart, the moment when first you told me of your love, and when you came, apparently, to take leave of me forever—is it possible that you could be then thinking of stratagems?"

"How easily you women are taken in by the smallest attentions, and how credulous you are where there is the slightest appearance of love!" said Herr Hind, laughing. "Do you really suppose that all I said to you that evening was an absolute outbreak of sickly sensibility? There was a great deal of love's exaggeration in it, I admit; but among men feelings must not altogether run away with reason; we must consider what we are about, and let the heart find words through the head. There was no other mode of winning you than the one I adopted, and I had fully determined not to return here without you."

"So," said Maria, turning icy cold, "it was a plan, then, quite arranged and settled beforehand?"

"No—I won't say that exactly; much happened that was out of my plan, and had nearly made me a love-sick dreamer and superstitious blockhead in my ripe age. Superstition is a very dangerous thing, I think; one cannot amuse one's self with it without incurring the risk of preparing a scourge for one's self. Our wedding day was the most ridiculous, the most absurd day of my life."

Maria could not utter a syllable; she felt as if she had fallen from heaven, and as if every word her husband spoke extinguished a star in her dream-firmament, till at length it became dark in her soul as in a grave.

"I thought you somewhat cured of your perverted and high-flown ideas," continued Herr Hind, observing her dejected looks. "I am myself at times scarcely free from foolish impressions and crotchets, which, if I did not struggle against them, might, in the long run, convert me into a hopeless tragedy hero. I might go mad about such matters, if I had not strength of mind to laugh at them. And if things are to go on well with us in the future, we must not be lackadaisical and morbidly moonstruck, as we were once on the high-road to becoming, but enjoy life in a hearty, jolly way, not troubling ourselves with reflections and meditations."

"Did you never, at any time, really love me?" asked Maria, in dismay, while she looked at him full in the face.

"I played a high and rather a dangerous game to win you, and if you had had the strength to have looked deep down into an abyss without being giddy, might have been very different now."

"What do you mean? I do not understand you," said Maria, in an anxious manner.

"You never did understand me, and you never will do so," replied Herr Hind, gloomily. "But don't let us fall again into the solemn tone," he added after a short silence. "To be grandiloquent may be all very well in a romance or a poem, but in every-day life to be always on stilts becomes very fatiguing, and such fantastic dreamers who sometimes clothe a lover or a damsel in splendid attire during the days of courtship, are little fitted to be husbands and mistresses of a family. Therefore I think it advisable that, for the future, you should read less, or only study cookery-books, and let alone Werther and Sigvarth, and similar trash. I hope you remember that I expect some guests this evening," he continued; "and that it shall not be, as at my last supper-party, when a hare was put upon the table, which was not larded."

"Is it yourself who is speaking?" asked Maria, gazing at him as if he were a phantom.

"Perhaps you believe in the story which is current in this house about my double appearance?" said Herr Hind, with a sneering laugh. "Perhaps that crack-brained old nurse, Maren, has been edifying you with such tales in the kitchen?"

Maria left him and locked herself in her bedroom, where she sat the whole evening weeping. After a time she heard the jingling of the glasses in the dining room, and peals of laughter, among which Herr Hind's were even louder than those of his boisterous guests, from whose rough, low-bred society, she had often made her escape.

"It was here—yes here—that his first wife died," sighed Maria. "Here, also, will my sufferings soon come to an end. Oh, sister, sister, you were right! And you, my dying mother! why would I not understand your warning, farewell words? Yes, I was indeed blinded, and saw an angel from Heaven in the cold, the selfish suitor who has now thrown off his mask, and will hurry me into my grave."

A cold shiver ran through her, and she fancied something was stirring in the room; however, she thought it might be a current of air through the wainscoting. As her eyes wandered round the room, she discovered a private door which she had not observed before, but which was locked. She remembered now, also, that her husband had ordered a large press to be placed at that part of the room, and that for the first few days after her arrival he had been very uneasy about a key which was mislaid. It occurred to her that it might have been the key to that very door. She managed to push the press a little aside, and impelled not so much by curiosity as by a fearful foreboding, she tried if any of her keys would open the door. In a short time she found one to fit the lock; she turned it, and with a slight push the door flew open; but in great terror she hastily drew back, for she thought she saw her husband standing in there, rubbing the side of a corner cupboard, but in the same moment he disappeared.

She soon recovered her composure, however, and sought to convince herself that it was only a freak of the imagination, which her conversation that evening with her husband, together with the rumor of his double appearance, naturally produced. She could now hardly think of him except as with two beings who had only one common form. Gathering her courage, she took a light in her hand, firmly determined to see if there were any one really in the side room, or if it was only a delusion created by her excited fancy. She certainly found the room empty; but with horror she perceived that the side of the corner cupboard was red as if with blood; that on the floor and the walls there were stains of blood; and that long locks of hair, as if torn by the roots from the head, and clotted with blood, adhered to some of them.

There passed then, like a flash of lightning, a dreadful light through her mind. "Yes, he murdered his first wife!" she cried, and sank in a fainting fit on the floor. When she recovered her consciousness and looked about her, she perceived that the whole room was in a blaze! The candle, which had dropped from her hand when she sank fainting on the ground, must have fallen close to the wainscot and set the wood on fire. Very soon the entire house was astir, and when Herr Hind found where the fire had originated, he rushed like a madman at Maria, and attacked her furiously, raising his hands violently against her; but she contrived to escape from him, and fled from the burning house, and from her terrible husband, whom she never beheld again in this world.

She made the best of her way back to her own relations, who received her with kindness and affection, without inquiring into the fearful secret which they already suspected; for that Herr Hind had killed his first wife, rumor had long asserted, adding, at the same time, that she had been a very passionate, ill-tempered woman, and had tormented him with her groundless jealousy. What Maria had seen in that dreadful secret chamber would have been buried with her had not Herr Hind's sudden death shortly after taken place, and at every hour when he, exactly the year before, had sat at the wedding-feast with his beautiful bride next to him, and, with his glass in his hand, had seen the white, corpse-like face at the window.

From a few indistinct words addressed to Maria, which Herr Hind had written during his last restless days, she thought she gathered that his wife's death had not been altogether caused by diabolical wickedness and brutal inhumanity on his part; and that he could only partially attribute to himself a crime which had left its bloody traces behind, and which preyed upon his soul, occasioning him so much suffering that he endeavored to free himself from it by enforced indifference toward and contempt of everything belonging to the spiritual world, whether as regarded religion or superstition.

In an angry scene with his jealous wife, during which she exasperated him exceedingly by her unjust accusations, he had pushed her from him so roughly that she had staggered or fallen against the cupboard in the side chamber, and hurt her head severely. When the blood began to flow over her neck, she was so furious at his harsh treatment that she dashed her head with great force against the hard stone-wall. If she had thus accelerated her own death, which happened shortly—in fact, almost immediately afterward—or if the first wound in her head was mortal, he did not know. He never ventured again to set his foot within the walls of that unfortunate side-chamber, which he thought he had locked up forever; to which, however, his secret remorse continually drew his thoughts, and which he often determined to visit once more, in order to obliterate the marks of the shocking event that had taken place there.

Maria found it impossible to decipher much more of the frequently broken off, sometimes incoherent and almost illegible statement. That he had liked her to a certain extent was now evident, and that he had never harbored any evil intentions against her, though he had been so near treating her with violence, she thought she also perceived, and she fulfilled his last request by praying for the peace of his soul.

Her relatives almost all died before herself; but as in bygone days Gitté and Hans had sat on her knee, listening to stories in the twilight, so now their children occupied their former places on her lap or at her feet, hearing stories told by their dear "old Aunt Maria," as they called her. The tale of Bluebeard, however, she never could bring herself to relate to them, though they often asked for it, and she sometimes tried to begin it.

On every anniversary of her unfortunate wedding-day she locked herself up and would see no one; she would then place a withered wreath in her gray hair, and when evening come she would light a number of candles in her solitary chamber; there she would sit until midnight quietly at a table, gazing at the window opposite to her as if she expected to see some ghost-like face looking in at it. She remained then for weeks after this [illegible] anniversary sank in a state of deep dejection. From this state only religion could arouse her; in time, happily, she felt its strengthening influence, and the hope of a better life became her comfort to her latest hour.—*Colburn's New Monthly Magazine.*

Artistic Fete at Rome by Artists of All Nations.—For a wise mixture of work and play, and a genuine earnestness in the same, give us the Germans before all other people. The German artists residing in the Eternal City are in the habit of celebrating the "Fête of the Cervara" every year on the 23d of April, to which celebration they extend hearty welcome to all the nations of the earth who have a representative in Rome in the person of an artist. It is a Spring jollification, and is held at the Grotto of Cevara. All the phases, scenes, performances and general cuttings up of the ancient Greeks are solemnly gone through with a healthy touch of modern farce and antic. The great procession met on the morning of the 23d at the "Porta Maggiore," and consisted of every possible moving show that was ever yet seen in a warlike or peaceful march. Horses, oxen, asses, ponies, soldiers, sybils, physicians, poets, priests, actors, and any number of gods and goddesses, besides men, women and children, of more than Olympian Festa. Everybody has an invitation, every one can go by paying a small fee; and in this respect it is crowned by the highest idea of modern equality. There is marching, firing of cannons, music, and singing. Then receptions and introductions follow between the beings of the earth and the representatives of the seasons. Winter and Spring have a little misunderstanding, and fight; the latter comes off victorious, of course. After this fearful combat the tree of Spring is planted amid dancing, singing, and wine-drinking. The more serious part of the affair then begins. The original Olympic games are fought over, prizes gained, lost and awarded. The majestic sybil of the grotto delivers the oracles appropriate to the occasion, and at 5 o'clock all hands are requested to be ready to return in good order for such a party to the place of morning meeting. The Italians this year came out in a Roman chariot of the time of Vitellius, and were presided over by a certain American-born "priest," in the selection of whom they manifested excellent judgment. The Grand High Priest of the whole thing was also an American, whose composure, dignity and venerable appearance is sufficient for an occasion ten times the size.—*The Court Journal.*

American Cooking.—If good living contributes to long life, as beyond all doubt it does, have we not in the converse of the proposition a key unlocking the secret of the low average of human life in the United States? We are below Great Britain, France, Spain, Portugal, Prussia, Austria and Italy in the average age of our people: is it not because we live upon worse food, violate more laws of hygiene and suffer intenser penalties than they? God sends us meat, and the devil sends us cooks. Out of our large cities, what hotel-keeper ever prepares himself by education or training for his business? Throughout our farm-houses, who knows the secret of good bread or light pastry, of a perfectly-boiled potato, or of a joint of meat done to a turn? Though the art of cooking is really the oldest art with which man has made himself familiar, and though gastronomy has formed in all ages of the world a subject of experiment, it is really a serious question whether we in the United States conduct the mysteries of the kitchen in a thoroughly creditable manner. Does not the general health suffer? are not the doors of our physicians besieged by armies of dyspeptics? is not the domestic hearth, that sacred shrine of home joys, eclipsed by the restaurant, owing to the neglect of the arts which subserve the pleasure of the palate? Does anybody in America know how to cook a potato? I mean so that it shall be a potato after it is cooked—not mashed into a soup—not broken to shreds outside and as hard as a stone within—not boiled or steamed into a nondescript lump; but a potato, with a potato's flavor, a potato's substance, pleasant to see and appetizing to eat.—*Guesses and Queries, in Lippincott's, for June.*

The Dulcimer, the Progenitor of the Modern Piano-forte.—The strings in this instrument passed completely over the sounding-board, and were of varying lengths. The Assyrian dulcimer is represented in the frontispiece and in the illustration on page 21, which are taken from a bas-relief in the British Museum, representing the procession greeting the conquerors after the victory of Sardanapalus over the Susians.

The first figure in the frontispiece is playing the Assyrian harp; the second, the double pipe or flute; the third is the performer upon the dulcimer, in whose right hand the plectrum is held firmly and seems about to strike the strings. From the manner in which the strings run in this dulcimer, it is evident that they must have passed over a bridge before they took a vertical direction, but this has been very imperfectly represented. The dulcimer was generally fastened round the waist or shoulder of the performer by a strap, for convenience in playing while marching. As the strings ran out in a straight line from the player, in the same way that they do in a grand piano, instead of across as in our own dulcimer, the player must have struck the string sideways with the plectrum, probably twanging an accompaniment upon the strings with his left hand. The dulcimer has been a favorite instrument for ages, and is well known even now in the East, especially by the Arabs and Persians, under the name of the "Kanoon," in which the lamb's-gut strings are twanged with two small plectra, one attached to the forefinger of each hand. On the Continent, too, we often meet with the dulcimer at the rural fêtes, under the name of the Hackbret, (*i. e.*, chopping-board,) which it resembles in shape. It is a square box about four feet long and eighteen inches broad, containing the sounding-board and about three octaves of strings, two or three to each note, tuned in unison. The player holds a short stick in each hand, with round knobs at the end, one side of which is covered with soft leather or felt, for use in piano passages. The sound is pleasing when played piano, but as there are no dampers like those used in the piano-forte, the forte passages are very confused, and the hand can only be used occasionally instead of them.—*The History of the Piano-forte by Edgar Brinsmead.*

Thackeray about Dickens.—He had often been heard to speak of the work (*Dombey and Son*) in terms of the highest praise. When it had reached its fifth number, wherein Mr. Charles Dickens decribed the end of little Paul with a depth of pathos which produced a vibratory emotion in the hearts of all who read it, Mr. Thackaray seemed electrified at the thought that there was one man living who could exercise so complete a control over him. Putting No. 5 of *Dombey and Son* in his pocket, he hastened down to Mr. Punch's printing-office, and entering the editor's room, where I chanced to be the only person present except Mr. Mark Lemon himself, he dashed it on the table with startling vehemence, and exclaimed, "There is no writing against such power as this—one has no chance! Read that chapter describing young Paul's death; it is unsurpassed—it is stupendous!"—*Hodder's Memories of My Time.*

Men's vs. Women's Rights.—If advice were not rude, we would, indeed, earnestly beg of women, that they will not allow themselves to be betrayed into blaming men, as men, for their disabilities and the injustice with which they are in some respects treated. And, also, that they would be less perplexing in their appeals. One moment they demand "work," in tones which make a man exclaim, "Am I a God, to kill or make alive, that thou sendest society to me to recover it of this leprosy?" Next, they cry, "You immoral rascals! We shall starve out your vices directly. With the help of heaven, the Police and the Dialectical Society, we shall cut off the supplies; and then, instead of leaving us poor wall-flowers to pine alone, you will be glad enough to marry us on any terms." But before long they are sniffing the air, and saying, "Go to! We shall decline marriage until you are higher and holier beings." Meanwhile, 600 rude fellows, suffering under the stigma of the sex of Moses, Paul, Plato, Shakespeare and Garibaldi, stand silent, fronting certain death, while the women are lowered into the boats—and down goes the *Birkenhead*. They cannot have it both ways. They have been responsible agents from the beginning of the world they have wielded an immense moral power; they still wield such a power. If a man knocks a woman down, it is something to allege and prove; but a woman, without uttering a quotable word or a single provable act, can rouse to fury the latent devil in a man and sting him with a suffering of which years cannot wipe out the memory. Besides, there are the numerous particulars in which the woman is privileged by exemptions which must, in the nature of things, continue to be granted to her—unless the axis of the globe is altered. Of course, with Pangenesis all things are possible—"we have been fishes, and we may be birds; delightful, is it not?" But, for the present, it looks as if we had all been rowing in one boat for thousands of years, making mistakes, and alternately injuring and helping each other. At the present moment, our mutual relations have come up for revision.—*The Contemporary Review.*

EARLY WAR DAYS.

We take the following from Mr. Thurlow Weed's entertaining "Early Incidents of the Rebellion" in the June *Galaxy*:

During this visit to Washington, Gens. Lee and Johnston, both esteemed as valuable officers of the army, abandoned the Union cause. The defection of Gen. Lee, who was a favorite with Gen. Scott, occasioned him surprise and regret. Many other officers of experience and capacity had previously joined the rebellion, or had gone, as they expressed it, with their States. Gen. Scott, then seventy-three years old, with impaired health, could not himself take the field. Gen. Wool, though in good health, was about the age of Gen. Scott. The President and his Cabinet were talking anxiously on the subject of officers qualified to lead our armies. I inquired of Gen. Scott—who had kindly asked me to call frequently and familiarly at his headquarters—who, among his junior officers, were best fitted for the work that he had been doing in our wars since 1812. He reflected for some time, and then replied that I had asked him an exceedingly embarrassing question. He said that we had lost some valuable officers in the Mexican war, and that others, equally valuable officers, had since died of diseases contracted in Mexico, naming Gens. Riley, Belknap, Worth and others whose names I do not remember; adding, with excited feeling, that there were others for whom he would have cheerfully been responsible a month ago, but they were now deserters. The question evidently pained him and I changed the conversation.

From Gen. Scott I went to Col. Joseph P. Taylor, brother of the late President Zachary Taylor, an old officer of the army, then in the Commissary Department, asking him the same question. He replied that the Mexican war had deprived us of all or nearly all of our best army officers. "Are there not," I inquired, "Colonels, Lieutenant-Colonels or Majors qualified to fill the places of those whom we have lost?" He took the "Army Register," and looked carefully through it, without finding what was desired, but remarked that some of the best and most promising officers of the army had resigned and were now occupying civil offices. On my inquiring who they were, he replied McClellan, Sherman and Dan Tyler. I reported the interview with Gen. Scott and Col. Taylor to President Lincoln and Secretary Seward. McClellan was then connected with the Illinois Central Railroad, and Sherman was President of the University in Louisiana. Measures were promptly taken to bring the two gentlemen into the service. On the following morning a Connecticut regiment arrived at Washington on board of two New-Haven steamers, under the command of Col. Dan Tyler, to whom I repeated the remark of Col. Taylor. Col. Tyler observed that he fully indorsed the opinion of Col. Taylor as to the military qualifications of McClellan and Sherman, but that he was distrustful of himself, though he would endeavor to do his duty.

During the fortnight preceding the battle of Bull Run I was much in Washington, and had frequent interviews with the President, Secretary of State, Secretary of War and Gen. Scott. It was apparent in all their conversations that a series of disasters from the outbreak of the rebellion had greatly discouraged and mortified the Northern people. Efforts were made, therefore, to concentrate a force sufficient to encounter the enemy, who awaited an attack. The pressure in Congress and by the press hastened the movement. On the Friday preceding the battle—that occurred on Sunday—I dined with Gen. Scott. Two of his aids, Gens. Hamilton and Van Rensselaer, and Gen. Stone, were the only persons at the table. Nothing but the approaching battle was talked of. Gen Scott lamented, as was his constant habit, that his age and infirmities prevented his taking the field. He did not seem to be satisfied with the information he had obtained of the geographical position of the two armies, or of the general face of the country. After dinner, but before we left the table, Gen. McDowell, with two or three members of his staff, were ushered in. They had come from the front, and Gen. McDowell had called to take his final orders. Secretaries Seward and Cameron dropped in soon afterward. Conversation was then conducted by Gens. Scott and McDowell, Secretary Cameron occasionally asking a question or making a remark. Gen. McDowell left, apparently in good spirits and confident of success. Gen. Scott became thoughtful, and, as I thought, anxious. Messrs. Seward and Cameron left soon afterward; I followed, overtaking them at Mr. Seward's door, whence I walked home with Mr. Cameron. On the way I remarked that, so far as I could learn from the conversation at Gen. Scott's room, there was no apprehension of a movement by Gen. Johnston, and asked whether, in the event of a junction of the two armies, Gen. McDowell was to give them battle? Secretary Cameron was no better informed than myself on that point, but assumed that Gen. Patterson would hold Johnston in check. But Mr. Cameron, as we continued the conversation, became so much disturbed that he said he would ride himself out to Gen. McDowell's head-quarters the next morning, and be governed by information he might obtain there. On Saturday I put the same question to Gen. Scott, who replied that Gen. Patterson had a force superior to that of Gen. Johnston, and had his orders to watch his movements. I inquired if McDowell was strong enough to engage two armies, to which the General replied, "Johnston cannot get away from Patterson." This made me very despondent all that day and night. On Sunday, when the battle was going on, I was excited and nervous, and could not help looking and feeling that it was to be a day of disaster, if not of dishonor, to our cause. It was, of course, a day of anxiety to every one. In the evening all were breathlessly waiting for intelligence. About 11 o'clock, standing alone on the sidewalk in front of Williard's Hotel, I saw a horseman dash around the corner down Pennsylvania-avenue. He alighted within two feet of me It was Col. Burnside, of Rhode Island. His looks imparted the intelligence I had dreaded. I asked no question and he made no sign. Others followed soon afterward, and the painful news circulated through the city, giving secret satisfaction to a large majority of its inhabitants. Gen. Patterson had *not* held Gen. Johnston, nor did he make the least movement to obstruct his rapid march to Bull Run.

Good and Bad Meerschaums.—Meerschaum, literally "sea froth," is, you know, the name originally given by the Germans, on account of its lightness, to a silicated magnesian mineral or yellowish-white clay, which is found in several parts of Europe, but mostly in Kaffa, a town in the Crimea, whence it is sent to Constantinople, where it is called "kaffetil." In italy, bricks have been made of it so light that they would float on the top of the water. It is soft when first dug out of the earth, but hardens on exposure to the air. In Turkey, meerschaum clay is—horrible profanation—much used for fuller's earth. In Austria and Germany, where are the greatest meerschaum manufactories, it is prepared for sale in this way: the clay is first steeped in tallow, then in pure wax, after which it is patiently polished by shave-grass. There is a vast number of mock meerschaums in the market. The excellence of a new real meerschaum consists in its capability of becoming of that beautiful, slightly-mottled, brown color, which a judge at once appreciates. Mock meerschaums indeed will color, but the color is always in the wrong place; the upper part which, in a genuine meerschaum, if well smoked, is white, in a short time becomes spotted with a dirty brown, while other parts will show here and there irregular patches of a dingy yellowish hue. The meerschaum trade has undergone a great change in shapes of late years: bowls made to fit on to long stems being comparatively rare. For out-door smoking and billiard-playing the change is all very well, but for quiet, arm-chair enjoyment give me a large bowl with a stem or *rohr*, as the Germans call it, with its lower piece made of wood, and the flexible part of its upper piece formed of spiral rings of wire tightly wrapped with leather.—*Sale and Barter.*

Educated or Ignorant Servants—Which?—But, putting aside these matters of detail, it is a question well worth considering whether or no it is for the advantage of employers to have well-educated servants. The country has made up its mind that all children shall be taught, and will, probably, soon advance to the further conclusion that they shall be taught thoroughly. Yet if we know the future which we are to expect, it is certainly as well to consider it in all its aspects. It cannot but help to make our relations with the servants of that future more tolerable, if we can make up our minds as to the advantages and disadvantages of the change which is certain to affect them. We take, then, as a crucial instance, the domestic whose position in the family must always, under any social alterations, be one of the greatest intimacy and importance—the nurse. Now, will a mother, well educated herself, wish that her nurse should be, to use a popular and expressive phrase, "fond of her book?" At first sight, to an outsider the question seems to admit of but one answer. What can be better, one might think, than to secure in one who has such duties to perform the advantages which education brings—a cultivated accent and expression, refinement of manners, a quick and fertile intelligence, prompt to supply childhood's endless need of being amused, and ready with answers to its incessant questionings? Yet, on the other hand, the typical "old servant," whose disappearance every one seems to agree in deploring, but who is still to be found more frequently in the nursery than in any other department of the household, is as far as possible removed from any suspicion of being "fond of her book." She has of course the faults which such a mental condition implies; she is narrow-minded and superstitious, often vulgar in thought and nearly as often vulgar in manner; but she has the crowning merit of devotion, of having but one thought and interest in life, and with these the quick and almost unerring instinct which grows in a mind whose activity is confined within narrow limits, and which is sometimes more than an equivalent for a more regularly cultivated intelligence. Contrast such a woman, as ignorant as you like, but still single-minded, with a good specimen of the new generation of servants, not wanting in a sense of duty or in the "mother-feeling" which most women have, but keenly conscious that there is a world beyond the nursery, and therefore less patient of its monotony, with other interests besides that of her work; not superior, for instance, to that temptation of a too fascinating book to which most of us in our youth, and in maturer years too, for that matter, have succumbed, and there are few mothers indeed who would hesitate in their choice.—*The Spectator.*

Chinese "Joss-Houses."—We then inquired if strangers would be allowed to visit the Chinese temples, and were told that they had no temples in America, but only miserable little "joss-houses," where we would find not much of interest. If, however, we would take the trouble to go, there was one up a court just above Stockton-street. And so we made our adieux, exchanging shakes of the hand with one after another who came forward smiling effusively, and departed to find the "joss-house." On the way we meet How Yang, an acquaintance made the day before, and under his guidance we proceeded to the court, into a little house, upstairs, to a back room, entering through a small ante-room; and here we found "Joss." So far as we could learn, "Joss" is a corruption of the Spanish "Dios," and stands as a generic term for gods. The worship we saw, and that which is generally performed, seems to be of an appeasing nature. The evil spirits are those who are worshiped—those who will do harm if not conciliated by offerings and incense-burnings and genuflections. The room was a small one; an oldish and exceedingly dirty "Chinee" (California vernacular) was clearing up generally, making the toilet of the excessively ugly and saturnine-looking idolship that sat in the center of a long, low table covered with cloths stiff with quaint embroideries. A large china bowl, very similar to a mammoth punch-bowl, was filled with ashes in which were "joss-sticks" burning slowly, and filling the air with their heavy, incense-like perfume. Round the room, in every possible place, hung strips of paper, of that red color so well known to us all on the outside of packs of fire-crackers, and covered with apparently identical characters. These are the prayers, written out and pinned up in quantities. In one corner stood an uncouth representation of a tiger, the jaws widely distended and stuffed full of comestibles; rats and raw meat seeming to hold the chief place. This is to provide against probable hunger on the part of Mr. Tiger, and possible devouring of humanity. But for the all-pervading perfumed smoke from the burning "joss-sticks," the air of the room would have been unbearable. Outside the door, in the little ante-room, was another bowl, also stuck full of burning sticks. We were told that at certain seasons this room is filled to overflowing with the articles of food brought and offered to their idols.—*A Glimpse at San Francisco, in Lippincott's for June.*

Handel's Favorite Harpsichord.—This instrument, which was manufactured by the celebrated Hans Ruckers, of Antwerp, six feet eight in length, three feet in height from the ground and three feet in width. The case is the same shape as that of modern grand pianos, and is made of black japanned deal, with painted ornaments inside the top and upon the sounding-board. It has two rows of keys, the compass of each of which is four octaves and seven-eighths—G to F. The upper row of keys presses one quill only against one of the strings. The lower, by use of the stops, can be made to raise quills to strike one or two strings; and, still further to increase the tone, a third finger and shorter string under the others, with separate bridges, could be vibrated by another row of quills. By the use of the stops, the player, while pressing down a single key, could make two strings sound in unison, and a third an octave above, using the upper row of keys for playing the soft passages.—*Brinsmead's History of the Piano-forte.*

The Alps at Dawn.—The dawn was showing pink in the East next morning, when we again scrambled through the beech scrub to the point above the lake. Like an ink-blot it lay, unruffled, slumbering sadly. Broad sheets of vapor brooded on the plain, telling of miasma and fever, of which we on the mountain, in the pure cold air, knew nothing. The Alps were all there now—cold, unreal, stretching like a phantom line of snowy peaks, from the sharp pyramids of Monte Viso and the Grisola in the West to the distant Bernina, and the Ortler in the East. Supreme among them towered Monte Rosa—queenly, triumphant, gazing down in proud pre-eminence as she does when seen from any point of the plain. There is no mountain like her. Mont Blanc himself is not so regal; and she seems to know it, for even the clouds sweep humbled round her base, girdling her at most, but leaving her crown clear and free. Now, however, there were no clouds to be seen in all the sky. The mountains had a strange, unshriven look, as if waiting to be blessed. Above them, in the cold gray air, hung a low black arch of shadow, the shadow of the bulk of the huge earth, which still concealed the sun. Slowly, slowly this dark line sunk lower, till, one by one, at last the peaks caught first a pale pink flush; then a sudden golden glory flashed from one to the other as they leapt joyfully into life. It is a supreme moment, this first burst of life and light over the sleeping world, as one can only see it on rare days and in rare places like the Monte Generoso. The earth—enough of it at least for us to picture to ourselves the whole—lies at our feet; and we feel as the Saviour might have felt when, from the top of that high mountain, he beheld the kingdoms of the world and all the glory of them. Strangely and solemnly may we image to our fancy the lives that are being lived down in those cities of the plain; how many are waking at this very moment to toil and a painful weariness, to sorrow, or to "that unrest which men miscall delight;" while we upon our mountain buttress, suspended in mid-heaven and for a while removed from daily cares, are drinking in the beauty of the world that God has made so fair and wonderful. From this same eyrie, only a few years ago, the hostile armies of France, Italy, and Austria might have been watched moving in dim masses across the plains, for the possession of which they were to clash in mortal fight at Solferino and Magenta. All is peaceful now. It is hard to picture the waving cornfields trodden down, the burning villages and ransacked vineyards, all the horrors of real war to which that fertile plain has been so often the prey.—*Cornhill Magazine for May.*

THE DUTCH AT HOME.

A recent visitor to Holland, Karl Braun, of Wiesbaden, contributes to the pages of the *Gartenlaube* some lively sketches of Dutch life, a few facts from which may be new and interesting. On landing at Rotterdam his first meal consists of a super-eminently good beefsteak. He praises this to the waiter, as in honor and gratitude bound, and is informed that the canny Dutch always keep their grass-fed cattle for their own consumption, or to set before the guests who do them the honor of a visit. Those they send to foreign markets are animals nourished in the alcoholic distilleries at Schiedam, &c.

Herr Braun's observations on Dutch beds (not tulip beds) introduce us to a new branch of comparative philosophy. The Dutch bed, he says, is very much larger, and therefore more comfortable than the German bed. Of the inconvenience of the latter, in some parts of Germany especially, he has touching plaints to make. He was at Weimar once, and, expostulating with his landlady in the morning about the narrowness of the precincts to which his recumbent body had been consigned, was taken to see the sleeping apartment once occupied by the poet Schiller. "I felt ashamed," he says, with touching candor, "when I beheld the miserable little garret in which our great poet had dwelt, and the narrow board on which he had slept, and which in my opinion euphemistical injustice only could have called a bed!" From Weimar, he on that occasion traveled south. Bad beds accompanied him till he got quit of the German tongue, and descended from the dolomite mountains into the Italian Tyrol. At Cortina d' Ampezzo his bed was as wide as that at Rotterdam. Such beds, he says, are still to be found in the princely residences in Germany, and in a few patrician and peasant domiciles which have survived social disorder and revolution. But for the most part they have vanished. The more sordid ideas of a prevailing middle class came in with the decline of the old aristocracy which set in from the sixteenth century, and which the prosperity of the nineteenth-century burghery is only now replacing.

The Dutch ladies find a resource against the disagreeable damp chills of their climate in the habitual use of the "stoofje," an earthen vessel filled with hot coals, and having five holes at the top, through which the heat ascends. The "stoofje" is an article of rich and varied ornament, as well as of use among the wealthy classes; but the poorest washerwoman and serving-maid have their "stoofje," and to do without it would seem to be as impossible for them as for the habitual smoker to do without his pipe or cigar. The indulgence, however, would seem to have some bad effects on the health, and some are disposed to ascribe to it the Dutch woman's want of walking power.

On the ordinary personal qualities—or "humors," as our old writers would say—of the typical Dutchman, our author has some quaint remarks to make. He is struck by the mixture of great solidity and sedateness, with a turn for practical jokes of a childish and somewhat clumsy description, which the character usually embodies, and in which he is reminded of the whimsical contrasts once observable in the life of the Middle Ages—such contrasts as "where, in one and the self-same Church, would be witnessed today the practice of the most rigid self-mortifying asceticism, to-morrow the celebration of some wild, grotesque, licentious Feast of Asses." The Germans are to the Dutch, in Herr Braun's views, like a daring go-ahead nephew, who seeks his fortune in the world without without much respect to the opinions of his old-fashioned uncle at home, but gets credit and success notwithstanding, of which the uncle is not a little proud, despite himself. The piece of musical clockwork which usually graces the center of a Dutchman's dinner-table, and whose performances, alternately with the recital of poetry, were only a short time back and are still in old-fashioned houses the favorite social entertainment, testifies to the same heavy-sportiveness of the national taste. No doubt much room is still left on the banks of the Zuyder Zee for the modifying influences of French plasticity and German inspiration.

Some of Sheridan Knowles' Bulls.—During an engagement at the Haymarket Theater, Knowles having made preparations for a trip into the country, went to the dressing-room of the manager, Mr. Webster, and said, in his usual emphatic manner, "I'm going out of town to-morrow. Can I take any letters or parcels for you?" "Well, my dear Knowles," replied Webster, "I'm much obliged to you, but where are you going?" "Upon my faith," said the ingenious Irishman, "I really don't know, for I haven't made up my mind."

When a version of "Frankenstein" was being performed nightly at two metropolitan theaters, the hero being represented at the one by O. Smith, and at the other by T. P. Cooke—Knowles, on meeting the former one day in the street, stopped him, and cried, "Faith! I met your namesake yesterday—Mr. T. P. Cooke!"

The names of Mark Lemon and Leman Rede used to puzzle him severely; and as both were, at the period I speak of, frequently before the public as writers for the stage, Knowles could never bring himself to understand which of the two was the subject of congratulation when a dramatic success had been achieved by either of them. At length he met Leman Rede and Mark Lemon walking arm-in-arm. "Ah!" said Knowles, the moment he was close enough to accost them, "now I am bothered entirely! Which of you is the other?"—*Hodder's Memories of My Time.*

Food in Paris.—The French do not enjoy their food without suspicion any more than we do, but they seem to take tolerably energetic measures toward securing the purity of the articles they consume. A French journalist, wondering about what he calls the "ham fair," says he suddenly became aware of a great tumult not far from him, and turning to ascertain the cause, perceived a cart which appeared to belong to some employes of the Prefect of Police, and which was fast filling with hams, sausages and other savory articles, amid much laughter and plenty of "chaff." This operation came to an end, and the agents of the Prefect were about to retire, when curiosity prompted the amused spectator to enter into conversation with one of them respecting this strange scene. "Sir," said this individual with honest pride, "Paris has no idea of the services we render it. But for us the population would be decimated. You see, Sir, that in a town like this, in which you must satisfy nearly 2,000,000 appetites daily, the supply of the public need offers facilities for imposition which would lead to universal fraud if some measures were not taken. Everything that can be eaten or drunk tempts the cupidity of adulterators. It would be well if innocuous frauds alone were perpetrated. He who adulterates coffee with chicory, chestnuts, acorns, potato, beetroot, carrot, turnip, maize, can give no one gastric fever, but some will employ ground bricks! Oil may be adulterated in thirty-eight different ways. As to this, it need only to be remarked that Paris consumes more than 1,000,000 litres of salad oil; but only 100,000 litres at most of real olive oil find their way to the capital. What is the rest made of? Truffles are made at will with yams, mushrooms, and even cork. In the lowest class of restaurants you find cats', horses', and even rats' flesh cooked. Yes, Sir, without continual supervision continual mishaps would occur. This supervision is exercised in the most varied forms. Sixty inspectors incessantly keep watch over the butchers' meat; wine-testers are employed to judge of the beverages sold in 3,000 Parisian public-houses. At the Halle, seventy persons are employed solely to ascertain, by holding eggs up to a lighted candle, whether they are fresh enough for consumption. As to ourselves, Sir, we form part of the scenting-out brigade. It is our duty to discover by the smell the condition of all sorts of eatables offered for sale. We begin our work every day at 8 o'clock, generally arranging not to pass over the ground already reconnoitered by our colleagues; but this we sometimes have to do, as those tradesmen whose goods have been lately overhauled are very apt to think themselves safe, and take advantage of their fancied security to make dishonest profits. In twelve months we visit 2,500 establishments, and we have to bring about twenty actions a week against tradesmen. All comes under our jurisdiction—tainted meat, rotten fruit, milk adulterated with horses' brains, whiting, &c. This is not all; we have to examine the state of the kitchen utensils in the 5,800 restaurants, eating-houses, and table d'hôtes of the capital, otherwise verdigris would claim a yearly tribute of victims."—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

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* Tycho Brahe, the celebrated Danish astronomer, was somewhat given to superstitious fancies. One of these was his holding thirty-two days in the year as unlucky. He thought it was unwise to commence a journey on any of these days; that a marriage celebrated on one of them would not turn out well, and that if illness came upon any of these thirty-two days, the patient would not recover.

AN IDLER'S IDYL.

BY HIRAM RICH.

A borrowed boat, a certain sky,
  A tide whereon to dream and drift,
Delay that never seems delay,
  Are more to me than gain or gift.

A boat is broader than a hearth,
  To borrow better than to own,
For Care is in a manner blind,
  And follows Thrift by touch alone.

The miller's heart is in his toll,
  The sower's thoughts plod to and fro,
And who hath anything at sea
  Forebodeth winds that never blow.

Then, Life, for thee the idle oar,
  A drowsy tide to drift upon,
An air that hints of hills new-mown,
  To lull thee when thy dreams come on.

—*The Atlantic Monthly.*

SALMAGUNDI.

From Once a Week.

Recent New-York papers have announced the death of GULIAN C. VERPLANCK. He was not only the intimate friend of WASHINGTON IRVING, but he assisted him in his literary work, *Salmagundi; or, the Whim-whams and Opinions of Launcelot Langstaff*, which was published with WASHINGTON IRVING's name on the title-page; but was known to be the joint production of IRVING, JAMES K. PAULDING and VERPLANCK. Yet, although WASHINGTON IRVING was the presiding genius of the work, he was far from assuming the credit of all the articles contained in it; and his own productions are given under his pseudonym of "Launcelot Langstaff"—a name, by the way, which is omitted from Mr. OLPHAR HAMST's *Handbook of Fictitious Names.* PAULDING wrote the social articles ascribed to "Anthony Evergreen, Gent.;" and VERPLANCK penned the critical essays supposed to be written by "William Wizard, Esq." In the introduction to the work, WASHINGTON IRVING says: "As everybody knows, or ought to know, what a salmagundi is, we shall spare ourselves the trouble of an explanation; besides, we despise trouble as we do everything that is low and mean, and hold the man who would incur it unnecessarily as an object worthy our highest pity and contempt." From which we may infer that the author had really very hazy ideas as to the meaning or nature of salmagundi; and that to venture upon an explanation of its mysteries was to intrude upon troublesome, not to say unsafe, grounds. And, in this respect, the admirable author of *The Sketch Book* showed his wisdom and discretion.

For it is remarkable how widely people differ as to the meaning of "salmagundi," and to what diversities of opinion etymologists are carried in their endeavors to affix the proper signification to the curious word. WASHINGTON IRVING, I may observe, was not the first author to make use of the word as the title of a collection of miscellanies. The *Salmagundi*, of which he was the editor, was published in 1811; but it had been anticipated by at least one work—though the one was in prose, the other in verse; this was the *Salmagundi*: a Miscellaneous Combination of Original Poetry," published in quarto, in 1791, without an author's name. Its editor, however, is known to have been Rev. GEORGE HUDDESFORD, M. A., of New College, Oxford, and Vicar of Loxley, Warwickshire, who died in 1809, aged fifty-nine. It is a humorous production, and most of its contents were written by himself. He was also the author of *Topsy-turvy, Bubble and Squeak, Crambe Repetita*, and other works of a like nature.

As to the meaning of the word "salmagundi," all are agreed that it is a dish of something; though they disagree as to what that something is. The majority, however, decide that fish, more especially salt fish, must be a leading ingredient. The dictionary-makers are all at loggerheads on the subject; and, when lexicographers differ, how shall students agree? MENAGE, in 1694, explained *salmigondi* as a sort of ragout or pot-pourri; and gave as its derivation *salgami-conditus*, contracted into *salmi-conditus*, and further contracted to *salmigondi.* The ancients, he further explained—and a like explanation is given by FACCIOLATUS and FORCELLINUS—gave the name of *salgama* to apples, pears, figs, raisins, turnips, radishes, cucumbers, grapes, purslain, cabbage and the like, preserved with salt in vases. JOHN KERSEY, in his *Dictionarium Anglo-Britannicum*, 1708, explains, "salmagundi or salmagund, an Italian dish made of cold turkey, anchovies, lemons, &c." WEBSTER, 1832, makes the word to be a corruption of the Spanish *salpicon*, a salad made of cold meat, usually beef, cut into small pieces, pepper, salt, vinegar and onions. Whereas French dictionaries explain it to be a "*ragoût de plusieurs sortes de viandes réchauffées*"—"*Et c'est de là que nous avons dit salmigondi, pour dire un ragoust composé de différens morceaux; ce que nous appelons autrement un pot-pourri.*" JOHNSON explains salmagundi as a corruption of *selon mon goût*, or *salé à mon goût*; and describes it as a mixture of chopped meat and pickled herrings, with condiments. He does not give any quotation or reference; but on this I think that I can throw a light. Dr. JOHNSON was a contributor to a periodical of the salmagundi order, called *The Student; or, the Oxford and Cambridge Miscellany*, published in 1751; and on page 109 of vol. 2, is the following description of a foreign Count: "His library was small, and contained only a few tomes of memoirs, romances, routes and *guides des étrangers*; but what he most valued was a manuscript book of cookery, in Mme. MAINTENON's own hand, with the original receipt for *selon mon goût*—Anglice, *salamongundy*—and the same that the Count himself has since communicated to Monsieur Cloe." It seems probable that Dr. JOHNSON had read this, and had made a note of it for his dictionary.

Could this receipt have resembled the receipt given by Meg Dods for salmagundi? "Wash and cut open at the breast two large Dutch or Lochfine pickled herrings; take the meat from the bones without breaking the skin, and keep on the head, tail, fins, &c.; mince the fish, the breast of a cold roast chicken skinned, a couple of hard-boiled eggs, an onion, a boned anchovy, and a little grated ham or tongue; season with salad oil, vinegar, cayenne and salt; and fill up the herring-skins so that they look plump and well-shaped. Garnish with scraped horse-radish, and serve mustard with the dish."

Supposing the reference to Mme. DE MAINTENON's *selon mon goût* to have any basis in fact, it would effectually dispose of the claim of CATHERINE DE MEDICI to the sponsorial honors of salmagundi. BAILEY, in his dictionary, (fourteenth edition, 1751,) thus gives the word and its derivation: "Salmagundi: salmingondin, (in coookery:) an Italian dish, or a hotch-potch of several sorts of cold meat. This word had its origin from CATHERINE DE MEDICIS, Queen of France, whose head cook's name was GONDI, and who used to wait upon her at table; and she, loving her victuals pretty high-seasoned, would often call for salt, *Sal mi Gondi;* whence this relishing dish has obtained its name." This is a good example of getting over a philological difficulty *per saltum.* But another version of the story is told, which is attributed to "One of the Queens of France, whose chief lady-in-waiting was of the Italian family of GONDI; and, during dinner, the former was continually asking for her favorite condiment, '*Le sel, ma Gondi—le sel, ma Gondi;*' from whence the courtiers gave the name *salmagundi* to the popular dish." And I have met with still another version of the dish's derivative: that it was invented by one GONDI or GUNDI, a minister of State, and was called from him Salmi de Gondi, which became corrupted into salmagundi, or that *salmigondis* which is explained in the French dictionaries to mean "hotch-potch, olio." And, indeed, there seems no end to the ingenuity of people in seeking out the derivation of salmagundi; for I have met with yet another version, which drops the Gondi altogether, and makes the word to have originally been *Salmi Condé*, or *Salmi à la Condé.*

My readers have now the choice of these derivations. Enough has been said to show their diversity, which is as great as the variety of receipts for the dish. And, indeed, the doubts, difficulties and contradictions which beset salmagundi would appear to apply to the authorship of the book under that title edited by WASHINGTON IRVING; for, although I commenced this paper by saying—on what seems to be sufficient authority—that the two authors who assisted IRVING in the production of *Salmagundi* were PAULDING and VERPLANCK, I yet end the paper by asserting, on the authority of the American writer, Mr. WILLIAM A. WHEELER, that the third writer in the work was not the recently-deceased GULIAN C. VERPLANCK, but "William Irving," (see *Names of Noted Fiction*, under the head of "Langstaff Launcelot.") So that this article is, from beginning to end, a hotch-potch of confusion; yet, if it be acceptable to the reader's taste, it will the more aptly carry out its title, *Salmagundi.*

FUNERAL CEREMONIES.—Nobody ever attended a funeral without inwardly reviling the hideous apparatus of undertakers, with all their preposterous mummery, which grates so harshly upon our feelings during the most solemn events of our lives. Why can't we be natural and simple even when we are taking our last leave of our dearest friends; and why must we be worried with all the buffoonery of mutes and plumes and hearses? The performance might be infinitely improved—as in most countries it is, in fact, less revolting than here, where the undertakers have somehow placed their feet upon our necks. But that some conventional arrangement is essential is obvious from the fact that the very danger which we most reasonably desire to avoid is precisely that of being natural and simple. We wish to have some mode of testifying respect without explaining to the world at large whether the deceased was as the apple of our eye, or was an old ruffian who has at last taken the step which public opinion had unanimously demanded for years. There is a decency in such matters which it is needless to defend.—*Cornhill Magazine for May.*

FEMININE WOMEN.—"I think, if I marry," said Mr. Temple, glancing across at Florence, "I shall educate my future wife to suit my requirements. I like a feminine woman, and in our day when the gentler sex compete for honors at our universities, and what not, it is time for men to want wives in the old sense of the word, to have a school of their own in which to educate them. Only a few days ago I read of single, married, and widow ladies having taken degrees. I grant there are some men who might like to mary a female M. D., but I am not among the number, for I believe we have round corners which need planing and polishing; and I hold that a woman's tenderness and gentleness is the greatest safety a man has, and therefore I do not wish her to lose her identity in gradgrind study. Let her be well-read by all means, but eschew competition with men. Only imagine a husband and wife going up to the counting-house bent on the same business. We have hardness enough to deal with daily. Why should women be educated in the same rough school? Give me rather a womanly wife, who would be one with me in all my pursuits; who would sympathize with me in all my difficulties; who would cheer me with her honest advice; and who would beguile me from money-making by her affection; and not a manly woman, who would bore me with argument, weary me with her politics, or boast of her degree."—*Gold and Tinsel.*

UNIVERSAL DISSATISFACTION.—How often do we see persons who wish to be taken for what they are not. The boy apes the man; the man affects the ways of boyhood. The sailor envies the landsman's lot; the landsman, for pleasure, goes to sea. The business man who must travel from town to town, and from country to country, dreams of the day when he will be able to "settle down;" the man of sedentary occupations grieves over the thought that he has to vegetate like a cabbage in one spot, and sighs for the time when he may travel. The town-bred youth hails with joy the morning in which he is enabled to get out where he can breathe pure air and ramble among green fields; the country lad is all wonder and admiration when he first sees the rows of town gas lamps tapering away in perspective like beads of gold—and he is excited by the blaze of gas which pours from the windows on the road. Your fine musician would like to be a great painter, your wit a dignified philosopher, your philosopher a wit, able to set the table in a roar. Even an oyster, if we could enter into the feelings of an oyster, would wish to put forth fins, and have a fine flexible tail, and sail abroad to see the world, while the traveled fish looks with an eye of envy on the oyster as one who lives without work—a fish of independent means, who has got a fixed position and a good strong house of its own.

The Soldiers' National Home—Letters from Distinguished Men.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* publishes a long account of the celebration of the opening of the National Asylum for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers at Dayton, Ohio, on Thursday. Speeches were made by Govs. BAKER and HAYES, Gens. SCHENCK and WILLICH, Rev. W. H. THOMAS, of Brooklyn, and others, and a large number of letters from distinguished military leaders and civilians, including the President and Vice-President, were read. Chief-Justice CHASE wrote that the completion of the institution is one more proof of the tender care of the Republic for the disabled soldiers who volunteered in her defense in times of peril; and that it is impossible to tell how much such institutions contribute to the honorable estimation in which our country is held; how much they endear her to all her children, and what securities they furnish for the safety and permanence of her institutions.

Gens. SHERMAN and SHERIDAN both wrote interesting letters, the former saying that what a soldier most craves is the recognition of his personal sacrifices and that gratitude that does not cease the moment the danger is past; and the latter requesting that his old comrades might be told that their disabilities only serve to endear them all the more to him, as well as to all true citizens of the Republic. Gov. HOFFMAN wrote, through his Secretary, that he heartily and earnestly sympathizes with every effort to ameliorate the condition of our wounded and disabled veterans; and Major-Gen. MEADE made a suggestion which we quote:

> I am confirmed in the view previously held and based on a knowledge of the managers of the Asylum, that you have done everything that can be done to promote the welfare, physical, mental and moral, of the inmates; but I regret to notice that it is stated in circular that, owing to the ample accommodations now afforded by the asylums, the managers have concluded to give out-door relief only in cases where the disability of the soldier is such that he cannot be safely removed to the Asylum. I say I regret this, because many most deserving cases have come under my notice where disabled soldiers entitled to and worthy of assistance from the Government, have been unable, owing to their families, local ties or other causes to leave their homes, and avail themselves of the benefits of the National Asylum. A small addition to the pensions received by these men would be great relief, and I should have been glad to learn that the managers had determined to judiciously expend in this way a portion of the funds appropriated for the relief of disabled soldiers. I trust you will pardon my taking advantage of your invitation to throw out the above suggestions, but my position has brought me in contact with so much of the suffering produced by the war, and I have seen so many cases such as I refer to, that I deemed it appropriate to the subject matter of your letter to make the appeal I have.

A Kentucky Democratic View of Negro Voters.

Some agonized Democrat of the old school in Kentucky has recently written to Hon. G. W. CRADDOCK, Chairman of the State Democratic Central Committee, anxiously inquiring "what is the programme in reference to the admission of negro voters, who profess to be Democrats, in primary elections?" To him Mr. CRADDOCK has replied at great length, disclaiming the right to speak *ex cathedra* on the subject, and giving what he calls simply his individual views. He says there must exist in this country for some time to come "a negro or mongrel party on the one side and a white man's party on the other," and adds: "In such a state of case it is not difficult to predict which of the two will predominate. This continent belongs to the Caucasian, and he will hold and possess it and transmit it as an inheritance to his children. No matter what changes may lie in the future, no matter what revolutions are ahead of us, no matter what forms of government may be pulled down or set up, it is and will be the white man's country, and the white man, for weal or woe, will control it. * * * * But, having been made voters *de facto*, if colored men see proper to vote the Democratic ticket it is the duty of the Democrats to protect and encourage them and defend them against the persecutions of loyal leagues and secret oath-bound conclaves; nor should they be disturbed for voting with the Radicals, but left free, as the matter now stands, to vote as they please. But I am extending this communication to an unreasonable length, and must conclude by saying that in my judgment, the negro ought not to be recognized as a political element in the Democratic Party, and, consequently, ought not to be permitted to take part in the primary elections or conventions of the party."

The Gardiner-Alexander Case—A New Feature.

The investigation into the Alexander bond mystery, which was to be resumed yesterday morning at the Surrogate's office, was adjourned until next Saturday by consent of the legal gentlemen engaged on either side. Mr. and Mrs. GARDINER have commenced proceedings in the Supreme Court against Mrs. VIRGINIA BURKE, daughter of Capt. ALEXANDER, for defamation of character, laying the damages at $20,000.

DOWN BY THE SEA.

Breathing-Places for the Denizens of the Metropolis.

The Beach at Coney Island, Rockaway and Long Branch—Excursions to the Shores of the Hudson and the Bay—Summer Recreations on Land and Water.

As the first hot days of Summer bring to the sweltering denizens of the Metropolis some faint intimation of the horrors to come with the reign of the fiery dog-star, as 'twere "the prologue of the omen coming on," each citizen bethinks him of the loopholes of retreat from the dread oppression, and sighs "for a lodge in some vast wilderness," with nothing to pay for lodgings. He may not be able to realize all the balmy refreshment of the poet's unsubstantial dreams, but Providence has happily so placed the City of his abode amid cool, surrounding waters, whose shores afford all the delights of invigorating air and inspiring scenery, that he may steal from the burning pavements and the glistening brown-stone fronts at any time for a few hours, and snatch from the seashore and its baths of noisy surf, or the embowered valleys along the Hudson and the Sound, some draughts of nature's purest elixir to the renewal of his jaded frame.

While the substantial citizen with the plethoric purse, with the cares of a numerous household and the anxieties of a numerous baggage heavy upon him, is endeavoring in vain to find recreation in wearisome travels abroad, or the sickening gayeties of a fashionable watering-place, the modest home-keeping man may disport himself for a day at Coney Island, or take a trip up the Hudson at intervals of a week or so, which will renew his lease of life and keep up his spirits for the unremitting duties of the office or the shop.

CONEY ISLAND.

First among the places within easy access, much resorted to by those to whom Newport and Long Branch are unattainable if not undesirable luxuries, is Coney Island, where nature affords abundant means for the refreshing sea-bath, and where man greatly abuses her precious gift. This was once the resort of the rich and the respectable, but its greatest advantage—that of nearness to the City—has been seized upon by the rougher and looser elements of society, who have in a measure driven away those who have a better right to its enjoyment or greatly marred their pleasure with rude and noisy demonstrations. But the quiet and independent citizen need not be intimidated from the enjoyment of a luxurious dip in the surf at Coney Island, for he will not be interfered with if he will ignore everybody but his own party, and attend strictly to the business of his own delectation. This fine beach is about fifteen miles from the City, and stretches for three miles along the southern shore of Long Island, where excellent surf bathing may be found. There are fifteen or sixteen moderate-sized hotels scattered at intervals along the flat and sandy shore, which afford a tolerable dinner, and scores of white-washed bathing-houses may be had for a moderate sum, together with light bathing suits and coarse towels, but the fastidious may as well supply their own "conveniences" of the latter sort. Coney Island may be reached in a couple of hours from the City by rail, or in the hottest weeks by steamer. The horse-cars from the Brooklyn ferries connect every hour at Green-Wood with steam-trains for the beach. Soon after the opening of June, a small steamer plies from Peck-slip, making two or three trips a day, and landing its passengers at the "Point," which is about two miles west of the railroad terminus. A great desideratum is to be supplied this Summer for the first time, by a line of conveyances running along the beach from one end to the other, and taking all comers at a moderate charge, and it is to be hoped that some means will be found for suppressing the three-card monte men, thimble-riggers and other nuisances which have infested the place for some years past. Ample preparations are being made for the accommodation of the public and a few days' pleasure may be obtained here at a very slight cost.

ROCKAWAY.

About ten miles further in the same direction is the beach of Far Rockaway, once unrivaled for its surf-bathing, and the favorite resort of the fashionable and the gay, but now to some extent overrun with the same class which has taken possession of Coney Island. The bathing, too, has been interfered with somewhat by the encroachments of the tide which has thrown up a long sand bar parallel with the shore, so that the intervening water must be crossed with a boat before the surf can be reached. There is a small village here containing five or six tolerable public houses, and during the Summer months a small steamer makes two trips daily from the foot of Warren-street. In order, however, to get a large share of the day at the beach and return home the same night, the pleasure-seeker will find the railroad a better means of conveyance. He takes the Long Island Railroad at Hunter's Point, and leaves it at Jamaica, where every train is met by a dozen stages for the beach. By this route one may reach his destination in about two hours from the time of leaving home.

LONG BRANCH.

Long Branch, as everybody knows, is a resort for the wealthy and the fashionable, its distance having thus far secured it from the intrusion of the "great unwashed" which instinctively seeks some place for its physical purification. Yet, if curiosity or an independent spirit which can pluck a day's pleasure even from under the nose of the aristocrat and the snob, chooses to make a day's trip to Long Branch, it can be done with comfort and no very great expense. The permanent time-table for the steamers during the present season has not yet been fixed upon, but the intention is to have a boat leave each end of the route both morning and night, thus giving an opportunity for any one who is disposed to go down for the day, to return the same night, and avoid the great bustling and expensive hotels. Dinners and lunches of various grades can, of course, be obtained by everybody, bathing-houses may be hired at a moderate charge, and the waves of the great ocean are the free heritage of the rich and poor alike. Preparation for the entertainment of the public are in progress on a large scale, and "Neptune's salt wash" will soon be warm enough for the sensibilities of even the fashionable frequenters of this famous beach.

EXCURSION TRIPS.

But not alone the monotonous level of the sandy beach or the delights of the invigorating bath afford refreshment for the jaded citizen. Nowhere in the world has Nature been more lavish of her cool retreats than in the vicinity of New-York, and nowhere has man been more ready to avail himself of her free invitations to set up the paraphernalia of his pleasures in her finest bowers by lake and stream. Around the Bay of New-York and along the magnificent Hudson there are a score or more of places of resort, easily reached from the City, where one may while away the sultry hours of a midsummer's day with nothing to disturb his meditations or his enjoyments, except the visible or audible proofs of the enjoyment of others, which, in the view of the philosophic mind, ought only to brighten his pleasure. Most of these are reached by the regular modes of conveyance by land or water, or else occasional trips are made to them by the owners of excursion boats for the benefit of the general public.

One may cross the Bay to Staten Island at any time of the day from Whitehall or the foot of Cortlandt-street, and he will have a delightful trip across six miles of water unrivaled for beauty on the Atlantic coast, and spend hours among romantic hills and dales, or along the "sounding shore." At each of the villages of Tompkinsville, Clifton, Stapleton and New-Brighton there are accommodations for man and beast, and public pleasure-grounds of greater or less extent; but the chief attraction of Staten Island is the quiet strolls which it affords amid rural scenery and a bracing country air, and all within an hour's travel of Broadway. The Elysian Fields of Hoboken, quickly reached from the ferry at Barclay or Christopher-street, are much frequented for a day's relaxation, though they have suffered from the ban put upon them by evaders of the Excise law. Free drinkers and deep drinkers are too apt to resort to their lager beer saloons and turn the quiet walks and really beautiful grounds into a loafing-place.

UP THE HUDSON.

No pleasanter way of spending a Summer's holiday can readily be conceived than to take a trip up the noble river of which all New-Yorkers are so proud. All along its banks are pretty villages, at which provision is made for the refreshment of transient visitors, and at some of them there are public pleasure-grounds, with arrangements for boat rides, swings, evening dances, and all the requisites of a day of pleasure. To most of these latter, however, only excursion-boats run, whose trips are irregular and to be learned from advertisements. The nearest place of the kind is Pleasant Valley, nine miles up the Hudson on the western bank, and in the hottest season a boat runs to this point and Fort Lee, about a mile beyond, almost every day. At both these places there are groves and walks of considerable extent, and places of refreshment open to all. This latter circumstance, and the accessibility of the places, have brought in the inevitable "rough," and the pleasure of the good citizen who takes his family for a day's recreation is more or less marred thereby. The boats which run up the Hudson daily, stopping at Yonkers, Dobb's Ferry, Nyack and other pleasant retreats, go up generally in the afternoon and return in the morning, for the accommodation of those who have their Summer residences at these villages. The same trip is generally made on Sunday to Peekskill and intermediate places and back, by a boat going up in the morning and returning in the afternoon. This will commence running about the 1st of June. The day-boats to Albany, too, will soon be on, and then one who wishes merely to see the scenery of the Hudson, can do no better than take the morning boat as far as Newburg and return by the down boat the same day; or, if he is more adventurous, he may go through to Albany and return by night. If there be moonlight this would give him an excursion unsurpassed in magnificence, at a very trifling cost of time and money. Similar trips can be made up the Sound, but this has never been popular on account of the dangers of Hell Gate. The consequence is that one must generally depend on the regular boats to Stamford, Glen Cove, or even further on to New-Haven or Newport, which go up at night and return on the following morning, or not until the next night.

PICNIC GROUNDS AND EXCURSIONS.

Another mode of passing a day of enjoyment, very popular in New-York, is to charter an excursion-boat or barge, or both, and hire a picnic ground for a day, and go out with streaming banners and joyous strains of music in the morning and return at night, after a day of varied amusement. This is generally done by Sunday-schools, church societies, temperance divisions, social clubs, and sundry other organizations, some of which are of a temporary character, formed for the special purpose of an excursion, and including all to whom the Committee choose to sell tickets. There are several parks owned by private individuals, and used for this sole purpose. The owners, or some one associated with them, generally have barges and steamers for the purpose of taking parties to these grounds, and both steamers and grounds are engaged for nearly every day through the Summer. The barges are large open structures, with a lower deck for refreshment tables, and an upper deck for dances and promenades. They generally have no propelling power of their own, but are taken in tow by a small steamer. There are also steamers with saloons and promenade decks, which are all sufficient in themselves for a party of moderate dimensions. The grounds are mostly on the banks of the Hudson and the coast of New-Jersey, within a distance of twenty miles from the City.

Excelsior Park is on the Hudson, nearly opposite Yonkers. It consists of about seventeen acres, rising with a gentle slope from the river, and is varied with groves and open play-grounds, where foot-ball, base-ball, swinging, &c., sports are indulged in by the excursionists *ad libitum.* Directly in the rear the palisades rise up with startling abruptness, and form a sublime back ground for the park. Refreshment saloons and dancing halls are provided on the grounds, and as no railroad or steam-boat line has any station here, there is no apprehension of outside intruders to mar the pleasures of the party.

Pleasant Valley and Fort Lee are also used for excursion parties, but the semi public character of these places make them less desirable for the purpose, while Dudley's Grove and Spring Hill, are forty miles or more from the City.

Sailing across the Bay and down the Kill Von Kull, we pass several of these popular pleasure-grounds much used by picnic parties. Elm Park and Myers' Grove, on the Staten Island side, are seldom used by the more genteel parties, while Cremonia Grove is let only to Sunday-schools, and no refreshments are sold on the ground. On the New-Jersey side are Alderney Park, Grosett's Grove and Eagleswood. Eagleswood is beautifully situated on the shore near Perth Amboy, and has withal a somewhat romantic history.

The entire place consists of about 250 acres, and belongs to Mr. MARCUS SPRING. It has a park and grove, open lawns and secluded walks, and is admirably fitted for a place of Summer resort for permanent boarders. A large and somewhat sombre-looking brown-stone building was built on the place some fifteen years ago, and was the scene of one of those famous socialistic experiments in which our people have several times indulged. The co-operative system then established did not, however, pay, and like Brook Farm, nothing is left of it but its strange history. The building has been since used successfully for a private school and a military academy, and now awaits the hands of some enterprising man to make it an attractive place for Summer sojourners. Meantime, it is to be used for picnic parties, with the little steamer *Wyoming* to take the excursionists to and from the spot, which is nearly thirty miles from the City.

Formerly there were several of these picnic grounds on the shores of the Sound, particularly at College Point and Flushing, but of late parties have preferred to go in a different direction. Besides all these, Landsman's Park, Jones' Woods, and other grounds on the island itself, are much used by pleasure seekers of the rougher sort.

ON THE WATER.

The barges, of which mention has been made, are sometimes chartered for a sail about the waters surrounding the City, without making any landing at all. Refreshments are provided on board, a band of music is always at hand, and dancing and various amusements are carried on with as much glee as could be exhibited on land. If the evening be fine, the excursion can be prolonged to any extent, but the barge-owners generally require their return before dark. This method of passing a holiday is a favorite one with the Germans, and is much indulged in by them on Sundays, when they take their whole families with them and make a day of it in diversions wholly innocent in themselves, and easily reconciled with their notions of the uses of the day.

Fine Arts.

With the art sale that took place on Friday and Saturday last, the season may be said to have closed. The evenings are far too warm to induce buyers to congregate in crowded and not too well ventilated auction-rooms, and consequently at some of the recent sales fine bargains have been obtained by those who make it a business to attend public auctions. A number of our art patrons have gone, or are about going to Europe, our artists are selecting localities for their Summer tours, our picture-dealers have already gone or sent agents to the continent, and under this combination of circumstances art matters in general will present but little of public interest for several months to come.

THE ARTISTS.

Mr. BIERSTADT is at work on a large painting of White Mountain scenery. It is in too unfinished a condition to permit a critical notice of it to be presented at present.

Mr. JAMES M. HART is putting the finishing touches to a large landscape, with a group of cattle huddled beneath a tree to shelter themselves from the coming storm. It is to our thinking one of the strongest and best pictures which Mr. HART has yet painted. The sky is particularly fine. He is also at work on a large landscape to be entitled "Sunday Morning."

Mr. T. L. SMITH is finishing several pictures, and is also reproducing, on a somewhat larger scale, his "Winter Study," now on exhibition at the Academy of Design, and which has attracted much attraction.

Mr. CLINTON OGILVIE has just completed a small and finely-executed landscape, and is now at work on a larger one, which as yet is nameless.

Mr. VICTOR NEHLIG, the newly elected Academician, is engaged on a number of Indian scenes, among which "Pocahontas Saving the Life of Capt. John Smith," is the principal. The sketches for this picture are full of dramatic power and expression. Mr. NEHLIG, we believe, has got to make studies from nature, for the flesh coloring and various accessaries. He has also on the easel a design intended to illustrate TENNYSON's poem, "The Goose."

Mr. DAVID JOHNSON has a large picture of his favorite North River scenery on exhibition at Schaus' Gallery. Mr. JOHNSON is a faithful student of the forms of nature, and his color is generally good and truthful, but his foregrounds are somewhat hard, his water has too metalic an appearance, and his pictures generally lack atmosphere. The one referred to above is better than any Mr. JOHNSON has lately painted.

Mr. W. T. RICHARDS, of Philadelphia, has on exhibition at GOUPIL's a marine piece, entitled "Mid Ocean." It is evidently a most careful study of a very difficult subject, and is totally unconventional in treatment, but appears to us a little hard. The waves are rather too much like mountains.

The Officers of the Oneida—Letter from Surgeon Suddard to Admiral Porter.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 19, 1870.

SIR: My attention has been called to an article in the New-York *Star* newspaper, in which it is stated that one of the surviving officers of the United States steamer *Oneida* had informed some one that on the day of the collision with the Pacific and Oriental steamer *Bombay*, off Yokohama, Japan, there had been a jollification on board, and that the officers of the *Oneida* were under the influence of intoxicating liquor. The only two officers saved from the ship were Lieut. ISAAC J. YATES and myself. Neither of us has at any time made any such statement. Commander WILLIAMS and all the ward-room officers were entirely sober, both before and at the time of the accident, and whosoever says, from his own knowledge, that a single officer in the cabin or ward-room was in the slightest degree under the influence of liquor, or that either of the surviving officers has so stated, I hereby declare to be guilty of deliberate and intentional falsehood. I am, very respectfully, &c., your obedient servant,

JAMES SUDDARD,
Surgeon United States Navy.

Vice-Admiral D. D. PORTER, Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

ITALIAN DISCOVERY.

The New Stone Paper—A Visit to the Paper Mine—Finding the Asbestos—Results of Experiments.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Thursday, April 28, 1870.

More than a year ago I gave some account of experiments which had been made with the fibre of asbestos in the manufacture of paper and woven tissues. Deposits of asbestos are found in different parts of Italy, but generally not of a quality adapted to any manufacturing process. Only in the mountains in the north of Italy has any yet been discovered capable of being turned to account. The quality of this is extremely excellent, and were the quantity ample it would be a source of wealth to the locality in which it is found, and to those who might obtain the control of it and invent means for its manipulation. But the quantity is limited, and the difficulty of reaching the elevations in the mountains in which the deposits are found, and blasting the crude substance from the rock, are obstacles not easily overcome. By invitation I made a visit of inspection to these deposits not long since, and from knowledge obtained by actual observation, I am persuaded that speculations in America or elsewhere, founded upon what may be obtained from these deposits, will have a very narrow base on which to rest. It is my opinion that less can be obtained from this source than came of the attempts to make money from petroleum wells in Italy several years ago—attempts which were total failures. I feel the more called upon to express this frank opinion, because, speaking with some enthusiasm a year ago, from information received from interested parties, it is possible that some may have been misled to engage in a risky enterprise.

VISIT TO THE MINE.

My visit to the mine was a half break-neck adventure, and one of those experiences out of which a brief chapter may be made. Although not three hundred miles from Florence, the better part of three days is needed to reach the locality. The region among the mountains of the North is one of the most beautiful in Italy, and the time of the visit—the transition season between Summer heat and Winter cold—left the atmosphere in that agreeable medium condition which makes movement in the open air least inconvenient and most pleasant. We arrived at the little hamlet of about a dozen houses, in the mountain valley, in the afternoon, and found a clean bed at an inn large or small enough to accommodate four persons. The proprietor of the inn, rarely having any guests among great-world travelers, spends most of his time with his dog and gun upon the mountains, and at dinner, the first night as well as afterward, we had proof of the excellence of the sport in the form of fat partridges of the red-legged species peculiar to the region. No fowler ever bagged game with a flavor more delicious, and in a fit of enthusiasm I resolved that such happy moments should be secured by other visits to the valley, while many friends should be shown the way thither. The night was a night of profound sleep, for the air of those heights has in it none of the impurities which in lower regions clog the senses. In the morning we had bowls of nutritious chyle, from the udders of fat cows, never fed on turnip-tops or cabbage-stalks, but the short fine grass which can flourish in perfection only where moistened by mountain dews. From the window of our simple lodge we could see the spot on one of the mountain peaks with a *rouge-atic* tint, which we were told indicated the locality of the mine. It seemed near enough to be within easy rifle range, but we were assured that good three hours of walking and climbing were needed to get there. Our breakfast braced us up well for the expedition, and long before the sun began to look down into the valley, we were well on our way. For two hours the legs had an easy enough time of it, but the trial came in the third hour. One of my companions had come down from the mountain the night before to act as guide, and the other was from the village. We were like three flies crawling up the back of a huge looking-glass swung out from a wall at an angle of forty five degrees. I looked aloft at the moment the legs first gave signs of weariness, and saw not less than two thousand feet of ascent yet to be made, as steep as the cone of Vesuvius. Then it was that the mountaineer first began to lend a hand. There was pulling and pushing, but the cheerful words of encouragement from the experienced hind helped most the inhabitant of the level regions making his first trial of such adventures. The worst was still in reserve. Do not look back, was the Christian counsel of my guide, but like a good disciple, look up and press on. The stone upon which the foot believed it had a sure hold, slides not very gently from its place, reluctant to bear more than its own weight there in its precarious resting place. Thus is lost one-third of all believed to be gained at every step. At length the base of a huge projecting rock is reached, on the upper and yet invisible side of which has been blasted the asbestos mine. Here is the object of a two days' journey, and of much tiresome climbing, and up the almost perpendicular side of the rock, by two thick ropes, now seen dangling, one is to be hoisted into the cave. This is the point at which the courage of poor human nature—several times at sea, but never at the maintop—yields. Below is the awful abyss, which the brain, looking out of the windows of the eyes, reels as it for the first time contemplates. All the time and effort is lost, and at the gate of the promised city, poor Pilgrim's courage fails, and in despair declares that he must go back. "Rest, calm agitated nerves, do not look into the valley, and hope, and all will be well." Now two angels, with smiling faces, somewhat sunburnt, come down the side of the rock, with a swoop, from their nest above, scarce touching the cord. They are the two miners, and wish to make an early acquaintance with the rare visitor. They were notified of our approach while we were still far below, by the shouts of the guide, which went echoing among the peaks; the sign that no blasts were to be let off, sending tons of rock whistling and crashing over our heads and falling a thousand feet into the abyss. Calm came at last from so many consolers; one angel, with wings a little ragged, taking off my shoes and putting my feet into moccasins, and two others with their bodies covering the valley from my sight. Then came the signal for hoisting, and like a horse going over the side of a ship for his first voyage, in a moment the deck on the upper side of the rock was reached, with the valley no longer visible. All terror was now passed, and the hour spent in the mine was given up to festivity, such at least as could be created out of a few rude elements. The blasts which had been kept in reserve were fired off, and Echo, the genius of the mountain, replied with his awful voice. Down, down went huge masses of rock, and that strange pleasure with which we wait to hear the stroke of the last rebound was much prolonged. Then we sat down together to the noonday repast of *polenta*, a sort of hasty pudding, eaten generally without butter, salt or cheese. But this being an occasion of festa, we added to the feast the luxury of cheese and a little poor wine.

FINDING THE ASBESTOS.

The asbestos is found in veins two or three inches wide, packed into the clean hard rock as if by the force of ten thousand hydraulic presses. The whole space yet blasted out is not greater than that necessary to receive the bulk of a common-sized city house. To get out the substance is difficult and the supply is limited. I saw down in the village several tons, the product of the labor of months. Nothing of the kind can be more beautiful than this, for the specimens of asbestos found here are the finest in the world. I have seen many specimens in European museums, brought from all parts, but not superior nor equal to these. I brought away from the mine some fine specimens, which I shall be glad to make a present of to one of our collections. The object of my visit to the mine was to obtain information for interested parties in America, as to the quality and the supply, with reference to purchasing the right to work the mine, and to utilize the substance. The quality is most admirable, but the quantity is not sufficient to make it useful except on a scale so limited as to make it hardly worth while to employ capital in its manufacture.

RESULTS OF EXPERIMENTS.

I gave in my letter last year some particulars in regard to the success of experiments made here in the manufacture of paper and cloth from asbestos. That the fibers of this substance can be carded, spun and woven, like hemp, is demonstrated. Being a substance of inorganic origin, of course it cannot be destroyed by fire. How successful attempts to utilize it, made in America, may have been, is better known there than here. The subject is worthy the attention of scientific examiners and practical men, both as a curious study and with reference to useful results, and any information to be obtained here I shall be glad to communicate.

ANGELICO.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

A Few More Anecdotes About the Martyr President.

Correspondence of the Springfield Republican.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 9, 1870.

Soon after the war began, while calling on Mrs. SPEED, of Louisville, Ky., mother of Mr. JAMES SPEED, Ex-Attorney-General, I noticed a cabinet-sized photograph of Mr. LINCOLN hanging in the parlor. Beneath the photograph was written, "To Mrs. MARTHA SPEED, from whom I received an Oxford Bible thirty years ago." It was signed, "ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States," and on inquiry, Mrs. SPEED told me it was sent to her almost immediately after his inauguration.

Writing of this suggests many little anecdotes connected with this great and good man which I heard at the time of their occurrence, from intimate friends of his own, some or all of which, so far as I can learn, have never been published. One of Mr. LINCOLN's Kentucky friends, for whom he cherished a warm attachment, used frequently to give notes of introduction to persons who wished to see the President, whether on business or simply to pay their respects to him in a visit of courtesy. To notes from this friend he always paid special attention. On one occasion two ladies were thus introduced. "So you know B—," said the President, after shaking hands with them; "did he ever tell you I helped him to his wife?" The ladies knew nothing of it, so the match-maker proceeded to give a detailed account of the affair in his liveliest manner. "You see," he said, "B— never could get a chance to pop the question because the lady's father was always in the room; so at last I told him I'd manage it for him, and the next time he called I went with him. I knew the old man well and often talked politics with him, but as both of us were Whigs the talk was never very lively. That time to help B— I turned Democrat, and the old man got so excited that B— and the daughter managed to slip out on the back porch and do the thing up at once."

Once during the second year of the war it was said that a certain foreign Minister complained to the President of a man with a hand-organ who disturbed him at all hours by grinding music in front of his residence. "I'll tell you what to do," said Mr. LINCOLN, "speak to STANTON about it and tell him to send BAKER after the man. BAKER will steal the organ and throw its owner into the Old Capitol and you'll never be troubled with his noise again." This referred jestingly to the many complaints of arbitrary arrests being made in this city and the BAKER mentioned was the well-known chief of the corps of detectives.

Mr. LINCOLN gave the following account of the first announcement of the emancipation proclamation in Cabinet meeting. He said he read it through, and there was a dead silence. Presently Mr. CHASE spoke. He said he liked it all but so and so, instancing a clause; then some one else made an objection, and then another, until all had said something. Then the President said, "Gentlemen, this reminds me of the story of the man who had been away from home, and when he was coming back was met by one of his farm hands, who greeted him after this fashion: 'Master, the little pigs are dead, and the old sow's dead, too, but I didn't like to tell you all at once.'" In answer to some remarks which were made to him when Mr. CHASE was proposed as a candidate for the Presidency in opposition to himself, he observed jocosely, "Oh, it don't disturb me in the least. I think I shall run the better for it. I never knock a horse-fly off one of my horses; I find he goes faster for the bite."

The kindness of heart of Mr. LINCOLN is well known, and his intense abhorrence of approving a death has been frequently discussed. His Kentucky friend who has been mentioned above as "B," a man of undoubted loyalty throughout the war, used frequently to come to Washington to make representations to the President in regard to Courts-martial or other decisions where mercy for the condemned man could be obtained only from the Chief Magistrate, and where he thought such clemency deserved. He rarely failed to obtain a reprieve, and the following gives an outline of one of the cases where he interfered successfully. A very young man living in one of the southern counties of Kentucky, was enticed into the rebel army. After remaining with it in Tennessee a few months he became disgusted or weary and managed to make his way back to his home. Soon after his arrival, some of the military stationed in the town heard of his return and arrested him as a rebel spy, and after a military trial he was condemned to be hung. His family were overwhelmed by distress and horror. A sister of the young man knew Mrs. B. and concluded to go to her with the sad story and ask that her husband should make a representation of the case to his powerful friend in Washington. Mrs. B. promised to do all she could, convinced that the awful death decreed the young man was undeserved. When her husband came home from his business she told him he must go to Washington at once to attend to this case. He said it was impossible, as his business required his immediate and constant attendance. "Yes," she answered, "but not when a life is to be saved," and in the next train Mr. B. started. When he saw Mr. LINCOLN and explained his errand, the latter said, "Oh, yes, I understand, some one has been crying to your good wife and worked upon her feelings and you have come here to work on mine." Mr. B. then went more into detail, and assured the President of his belief in the truth of the story. After some deliberation Mr. LINCOLN, evidently scarcely more than half convinced, but still preferring to err on the side of mercy, replied: "If a man had more than one life, I think a little hanging would not hurt this one, but after he is once dead we cannot bring him back, no matter how sorry we may be, so he shall be pardoned;" and a reprieve was given on the spot.

The Kind of Jokes Young Ladies of Good Reputation in Boston Play on Kind-Hearted Gentlemen.

From the Boston Traveller, May 19.

A practical joke was perpetrated on one of our very quiet and much-esteemed merchants, on Tuesday last, which is too good to be lost. It appears that the merchant in question, who by the way is well-to-do in the world, and is very kind-hearted withal, was returning from a drive in the suburbs, and while coming into the city over the mill-dam, he noticed a well-dressed young lady wending her way in the same direction on foot. As there was room in the buggy, and as it seemed, too bad to allow a good-looking young lady to walk so long a distance, the merchant invited her to ride; and accepting his offer, the lady seated herself by his side. He had proceeded but a short distance, however, when the lady had the misfortune(?) to lose her vail; and of course the gallant merchant stopped his nag and alighted to obtain the piece of female "dry-goods." He had scarcely stooped to pick up the fugitive vail when he discovered that the vehicle was rapidly receding from him, and bidding his legs do their duty, he attempted to compete with the speed of his favorite nag, but the effort was a total failure, and the merchant was obliged to "foot it" home, much to his disgust, if not astonishment, at the sudden phase of things; and he wondered if there was a female horse-thief round. While on his way home it transpired that the strange lady had driven into town, through Charles-street; and when near the Providence Railroad Station she accosted a young man on the sidewalk, and asked to be directed to a livery-stable, where she could put up her horse. The young man, of course, gallantly offered to show the lady the way, but when he got into the vehicle the lady jumped out from the opposite side and disappeared round the nearest corner, to the mute astonishment of the young man. The horse was finally put up, but it was not until today that the owner found his missing animal. Upon inquiry we learn that the young lady bears a good reputation, but is fond of a good joke. We should think so.

Telegraphing a Distance of Four Thousand Eight Hundred Miles.

From the New-Orleans Times, May 17.

We learn that one of the most remarkable events in the history of the telegraph occurred in the main office of the Western Union Company, in this city, Sunday morning last. Those who witnessed the feat believe that it has been clearly demonstrated that the limit of the capacity of the wires is not yet known. It has long been a mooted question among experts of the telegraphic profession whether or not it were possible to transmit signals through a circuit of a length exceeding 2,000 miles and using more than two or three repeaters, with any degree of safety to the commercial business. We believe the longest land circuit in the world, which is used for the regular transmission of commercial business, is that between New-York and this city, which is about eight hundred miles in length, by the route of the wire. On Sunday morning last a combination of circuit was formed varying in length from three to five thousand miles, through which Mr. R. C. DUNCAN, chief operator of the Company in this city, and one of the most accomplished of the profession, sent messages with great ease and rapidity. The experiment was made for the purpose of thoroughly testing the matter practically. The first circuit formed was from New-Orleans, via New-York, to Plaister Cove, N. S., the terminus of the Atlantic cable, a distance of 3,000 miles. The operators, thus widely separated, chatted together with perfect ease, the signals coming rapidly and with great distinctness. After a few moments conversation, another circuit of still greater length was made up, and we are informed that it was the longest land circuit through which intelligible signals were ever sent. Nine repeaters were used, one each at Rome, Ga.; Lynchburg, Va.; New-York City, Pittsburg, two at Cincinnati, one each at St. Louis, Chicago and Memphis. The writing was returned to New-Orleans almost as clearly as when leaving the office, having passed through eighteen States and over 4,800 miles of wire. The electric current traversed the distance in about three-quarters of a second. The writing was transmitted as rapidly as on ordinary short wire.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

MUSTAPHA PASHA, Prince of Egypt, has remembered the London orphans with a check for $250.

The Dundee Council has decided, by a vote of two to one, to petition against woman suffrage.

GARIBALDI advises the cultivation of small farms rather than large ones.

HEPWORTH DIXON's *Free Russia* has reached its third edition.

Sir WALTER SCOTT wrote sermons.

Family clubs for "gentlemen and their families" are popular in Paris.

A Moscow journal states that the railway bridge lately erected over the Dnieper, near Kiew, is one of the greatest works of the kind in the world, and the longest in Europe. It consists of twelve arches, and is 3,503 feet in length.

Sixteen million bottles of champagne were produced in France last year, of which more than three-fourths were exported.

The Mystery of Edwin Drood is to be dramatized by BOUCICAULT.

The English Government is debating the expediency of further legislation for the repression of horse-races.

ANTHONY TROLLOPE is translating *Cæsar.*

An Edinburgh paper calls loudly for special omnibuses for mothers with infant children.

The *Journal Officiel* describes the acts of M. OLLIVIER's Cabinet as "A constant application of liberal improvements—a progressive course, as far removed from reaction as it is from weakness."

The death of LOUISA STUART COSTELLO, a well-known authoress, is announced in the *Athenæum.*

The English Government having asked for some explanation in connection with the expulsion of three English ladies from Rome, the answer given was that subordinate officials had exceeded their instructions in the matter. It is stated, however, that the order of expulsion was issued by the Pope himself.

Political excitement is producing at Madrid a plentiful crop of caricatures. One of the best represents PRIM dancing on a slack rope upon the points of swords, which he wears as stilts, while the Republicans and partisans of the various candidates for the throne look on, in expectation of a fall. It is called "Equilibrios del Interinidad."

The Abbé LISZT is making a tour in Hungary in company with the painter KAULBACH.

The English *Sun* is to be issued as a morning paper in the interest of the Roman Catholics.

A new Irish Nationalist newspaper will shortly be published in London, which will advocate a local legislature for Ireland.

NAPOLEON's expenses in the Isle of Elba are given for the first time in the *Memoir and Archives*, 1809—1815, of the Treasurer there, M. le Baron PEYRUSSE, published last year. The military expenses were 1,446,000f.; the civil, only 145,080f.; those of the Emperor's household, 750,000f.; from May 1, 1814, to June 3, 1815.

Les Mondes remarks that the recent meetings of learned societies in Paris shows signs of decadence in the association.

A series of articles on men and manners in the United States, written to the Glasgow *Herald* by DAVID MACRAE, are soon to be published in book form.

A sum of money subscribed in Germany for presentation to Baron LIEBIG has, by his request, been devoted to the foundation of a prize, to be called the Liebig Medal, and to be given from time to time for scientific investigations in subjects connected with agriculture.

A member of the British Parliament by the name of WHALLEY used to be interrupted in his oratory by the cry of "Sing sing." As the expression did not mean as much on the other side of the Atlantic as it would here, Mr. WHALLEY suffered in silence. The cries have now been changed to "Kick him, strangle him, &c.," and Mr. WHALLEY has written a letter to the *Times* protesting against the atmosphere of terrorism about him. For this offense he has been rebuked by the Speaker.

The *Saturday Review*, speaking of Mr. BRIGHT's "Women's Disabilities bill," says: "It is nonsense to ring the changes on FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE and HARRIET MARTINEAU, when what is meant is women in the consulting-room and dissecting-room, women in Parliament, women in the pulpit, women at the Bar, women on the jury, women free, not only to contract, but to dissolve, the marriage tie, as they please. And it is not so much nonsense, as something worse than nonsense, to say that because we do not permit women to go to the polling-booth, therefore in England, we only class them with felons, idiots, lunatics, outlaws and minors. Mr. JACOB BRIGHT has often avowed that he wants to assimilate our social state to that happy land, the home of Free Love and the Sorosis; but to assist this blessed state of things, it is simply dishonest for any one to say that Englishwomen are now no better off than she-Turks."

Highly Important Information—Composition of a Pea-nut.

The Petersburg (Va.) *Index* publishes the following letter under the head "Pea-nut Culture; Indications of Science:"

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 13, 1870.

SIR: The following is the result of the examination of the ground or pea-nut forwarded by you to this Department, accompanying your letter of March 8:

1. Husk and nut, in 100 parts.	
Water (moisture,)	2.60
Albuminous and fibrous matters with starch	79.26
Oil	16.00
Ash	2.00
Loss	.14
Total	100.

2. Husk and seed separately, in 100 parts:	Seed.	Husk.
Moisture	2.51	2.61
Albuminous matters and farina	79.71	traces
Cellulose, (fibre)	....	85.45
Ash	1.77	11.93
Oil	16.00	....
Total	29.99	99.99

The weight of husk to seed is as one to sixteen.

The ash of the seed consists of salts wholly soluble in water, consisting of phosphates of alkalies, with traces of alkaline chlorides and sulphates, the phosphoric acid being united with potash. The ash of the husk differs in containing chiefly common salt and phosphates of lime and magnesia.

Every hundred pounds of nut yields two pounds of ash, and any manure should be applied at least in that proportion. The manure pointed out by the analysis is soluble phosphate and ashes, applied separately of course—the ashes before planting, the phosphate subsequently. Respectfully,

HORACE CAPRON, Commissioner.

Shakespeare's Descent.

The following letter is published in the London *Examiner:*

SIR: Your interesting notice of J. R. LOWELL's *Among My Books*, quotes him to have regarded "SHAKESPEARE to have been doubly fortunate in being Saxon by his father and Norman by his mother. I apprehend that all authorities concur in showing that SHAKESPEARE's mother, MARY ARDEN, was of the purest Saxon blood, and a lineal descendant, in the male line, from the Saxon Sheriff AILWYN, time of EDWARD the Confessor. DUGDALE, in his *Warwickshire*, and H. DRUMOND, in *Noble British Families*, give the pedigree at length; and a recent author, G. R. FRENCH, in *Shakespereana Genealogica*, shows SHAKESPEARE to be the twentieth (I think) lineal descendant from AILWYN, while he makes it appear also that the present ARDENS, of Longcofts, in the County of Stafford, are the "twenty-ninth in unbroken male descent from the Saxon Sheriff." Possibly LOWELL, as others before him have done, may have confounded the ARDENNES, of France, with the forest of Arden, in Warwickshire, and so have jumped to the conclusion that the ARDENS were Normans. I am, &c.,

APRIL 26. M. T. B.

A New Weekly.

The lady-brokers of Wall-street have extended their sphere of operations so as to include the issue of a bright little newspaper entitled the *Weekly*, the first number of which bears the date of Saturday last. It is a sprightly, well-edited sheet of sixteen pages, and in appearance closely resembles Mr. BEECHER's *Church Union.*

A Warning.

Parties styling themselves "Moore & Co.," purporting to have a "bank" at Nos. 619 and 621 Broadway, who have been sending letters over the country, stating that they had over $100,000 in bills of their own bank that they wished to circulate before a certain date, and offering them at the rate of $20 for $100, are frauds. Look out for them.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MAY 22, 1870.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and at No. 40 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & Co., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

Our Circulation.

The subscription list and the daily sales of the TIMES are now greater than at any period within the last twelve months, and are rapidly increasing. The fact is mentioned for the information of friends and in reply to the misstatements of enemies.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

NAPOLEON met the Legislatif bodies yesterday, and received an address from a deputation of the Corps Legislatif, announcing the result of the recent vote of the *plebiscitum*, to which he replied at length, reviewing the political situation. Paris, last night, was illuminated. ....French troops have been sent to the Neapolitan frontier to watch the insurgents....The new list of members of the Ecumenical Council shows the number to be 975....Bavaria refuses to abolish the death penalty, the vote in the Chamber of Deputies on the bill abolishing it standing 76 to 67. The Lower House of the Hague has passed the bill providing for its abolition; and Prussia has accepted the proposition, except in cases of malice aforethought and in the assassination of Sovereigns....ESPARTERO, it is said, accepts the Crown of Spain, but the excitement in regard to the unsettled state of political affairs still continues.... A London dispatch in regard to the *coup d'état* in Portugal, states that, although the old Prime Minister, the Duke DE LONLE, has refused to sign the decree appointing Gen. SALDANHA President of the Ministerial Council and Minister of War, the King has accepted him as such, and requested him to reorganize the Cabinet. SALDANHA, it is stated in a Lisbon dispatch, has taken the necessary steps to carry out the King's wish. The sessions of the Cortes have been closed by his order, and a new election, it is reported, will be ordered. The country is reported "tranquil," although the Cabinet is not yet formed. Count PERNICHE, it is said, will be Minister of Public Works....In Madrid the rising at Lisbon is thought to presage an Iberian Union....The British fleet has left Corunna for Lisbon....The London *Times* ridicules the Portuguese revolution, and terms SALDANHA an octogenarian General. The same paper urges intervention in the affairs of Greece by the European Powers....The *Spectator* in an article on municipal corruption in this City, gives credit to the American Press for having endeavored to foster a better public sentiment, but regards the evil as incurable....The Derby promises more favorably for a good run than was expected.

CONGRESS.

The Senate continued its session of Friday until 7 A. M. yesterday morning, when the Fifteenth Amendment bill, after being so amended, as one Senator remarked, "as to be past all recognition," was finally passed and substituted for the House bill by a vote of 43 to 8. The Senate then adjourned until to-morrow.

In the House, various petitions for the abolition of the national banks, and in reference to the public debt, were presented. The bill reported on Friday from the Naval Committee was passed, allowing A. G. ROSS $5,000 for the use of his invention of hot water and steam in the navy for offensive and defensive purposes. A number of bills reported from the Committee on Foreign Affairs were acted upon, among them one authorizing the Secretary of State to cause the remains of Gens. ASBOTH and STEADMAN, the former late Minister to the Argentine Republic, and the latter late Consul at Santiago de Cuba, to be brought home at the expense of the Government. A bill to increase the salary of the Minister to China was tabled. The Louisiana contested election case—NEWSHAM *vs.* RYAN—was again discussed, and the report of the majority, declaring the former elected to the seat, was finally agreed to by a vote of 78 to 72. A motion was made to reconsider and declare the seat vacant. Pending a vote, the House, at 3:40 P. M., adjourned.

GENERAL.

The excitement in reference to the newly-discovered silver mines in New-Mexico still continues. These mines are said to be the richest in the world.

The Legislative Assembly of the Sandwich Islands was opened by the King on the 30th ult.

Count VON BEUST, son of the Austrian Premier, died at the Sandwich Islands, April 29. He was an officer on the Austrian frigate *Donau*, at that time in port at Honolulu.

The application in the suit of Davis and others for the appointment of a receiver of the Union Pacific Railway, was denied at Cheyenne, on Friday, by Chief Justice LOWE. The Judge held that the road was now in good hands, and that the bond already tendered by the Company is an ample security.

GARDNER BROWN, a pupil in the Dover, N. H., High School, aged fifteen years, was killed in that city on Friday while playing base-ball, by the ball striking him in the head.

A Mrs. STEWART, residing in Cliff-street, in Rochester, was fatally burned yesterday morning by the explosion of coal gas from a cooking stove.

The shingle factory of HENDRICKSON BROTHERS, and the foundry of BOWLER & MAHERS, at Cleveland, Ohio, were destroyed by fire on Friday night. Loss $20,000.

The proceedings and the decision of the Naval Court-martial in the case of Commander UPSHER have been referred, by Secretary ROBESON, to Gen. BOLLES, Solicitor of the Navy Department.

An iron screw steamer, the *Benefactor*, was launched yesterday at Chester, Penn. She is 800 tons burden, and designed to run between New-York and Wilmington, N. C.

The Spanish troops have recently destroyed a powder mill and two unfinished cannon, deserted by the insurgents at Gibacoa, Cuba.

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, NATHANIEL THAYER, of Boston, and President ELLIOT, of Harvard College, visited Fort Scott, Kansas, on Friday, and then returned to Kansas City.

Advices received at Chicago, yesterday, from the workmen on the Kansas Pacific Railway, at Georgetown, Colorado, are to the effect that unless arms are furnished to them immediately for protection against the Indians, the railroad company becoming responsible for them, that they threaten to quit work, seize a train and come East. In the absence of Gen. SHERIDAN the matter will be referred to Gen. POPE.

The morning session, yesterday, of the Presbyterian General Assembly was occupied with a discussion of the report of the Joint Committee on Reconstruction, which fixes the boundaries of the different Presbyteries. No result was arrived at, and it was made the special order for to-morrow. No afternoon session was held.

The latest news from the Red River country indicates that an Indian outbreak there is imminent.

GOLDSTEIN & Co.'s pawnbroker-shop at Washington, D. C., was robbed of valuables to the amount of $10,000, on Friday morning, but subsequently one of the burglars was arrested and the property recovered.

JOHN SCHENCK, a laborer in the Camden and Amboy Depot in Philadelphia, was instantly crushed to death yesterday between two crates while running them between a boat and the depot. Another laborer was seriously injured.

The Insurance Commissioners at San Francisco have revoked the certificate of the Oriental Fire and Marine Insurance Company, owing to the impaired capital of the Company.

The work on the Sutro Tunnel has already progressed to a depth of 1,090 feet.

Placer mining in Arizona has been suspended on account of Indian depredations and dry weather.

The whole number of deaths in Cincinnati, Ohio, for the year ending March 1, 1870, was 3,740, or in the ratio of one death in sixty-nine and a half. This is claimed to be a less ratio than in other large cities.

The Louisiana and Missouri River Railway has been leased perpetually to the Chicago, St. Louis and Alton Railroad, thus giving Chicago a direct line to Fort Scott.

An explosion occurred on Friday night in the kid-glove cleaning establishment of J. T. REED, at Charlestown, Mass., of a large vat filled with benzine. The building was set on fire, and, together with some others adjoining, destroyed. Loss $15,000.

The Oldest of American Difficulties.

A Convention of the United States Indian Commission has been held in this City, for the purpose of discussing the progress which had been made in civilizing and protecting the Indians, and the work which still remained to be done in order to save them from total extermination. More light was thrown on the matter by a letter from Secretary COX than came from any other source. He said that the object of the President in appointing the Commission was to bring the Government officers specially charged with the care of the Indians, into closer relations with "those citizens who are in earnest in their wish to make our Indian policy one of which a civilized nation need not be ashamed." He said, too, that the appointment of Quakers to the various Indian agencies was a step in the same direction, and that through this appointment "the Government held out its hand to the moral and religious people of the country, and invited closer co-operation, and a more intimate mutual understanding, in the efforts to save from destruction, both physical and moral, the remnant of the original inhabitants of the land." He reports, however, that the result has fallen far short of what was hoped for, that the public has shown little or no interest in the subject, and that the only particle of co-operation which has come from any quarter, outside the Society of Friends, has come from the Santee Sioux Mission.

Letters of greater or less interest were received from other sources, but few of them possessed any value, except for the light they threw on the character of the writers. WENDELL PHILLIPS', for instance, was an intemperate attack upon SHERIDAN and other army officers employed on the frontier, whom he generously accused of cowardice. Gen. SHERMAN, however, in a short, tart, and not altogether courteous epistle, which called down on him severe castigation from several members present, really touched the root of the difficulty. He wrote: "The Indian question was a practical one, and not one of mere feeling," and can only be discussed where the Indians are, "and that if they would adjourn to Fort Sully, Fort Rice or Fetterman, where they could see the Indians themselves," he would feel strongly inclined to attend.

The fact is, and the public apathy about the matter is due largely to the popular appreciation of it, that the question is one so practical, as Gen. SHERMAN says, and is mixed up with so many other questions that lie at the very basis of our whole social and political organization, that mere philanthropy or kindly feeling can do little or nothing toward its solution. If Mr. GARRISON or Mr. PHILLIPS were sent out to the frontier to embody their vituperative letters in action, there is hardly a doubt that they would, no matter what powers the Government armed them with, make as helpless and hopeless a failure as ever was seen. The reason is simple. There is a white problem to be dealt with along the whole of our vast frontier, in order even to get at our Indian problem, and toward dealing with the white problem our moral and religious volunteers can do nothing, or next to nothing. The reason why the Russians and French and English have always succeeded better with the Indians than we have, is, not that they are more humane or more just than we are, or have more tenderness for the red race than we have, but that their system of governing the white race is different. They do not give up their public lands in such vast bodies to adventurers of all kinds as we do, and have done for a long time past; and they do not permit the sparse and half-civilized communities which collect on their frontier to govern themselves as we do under our Territorial system. No Englishman, Frenchman, or Russian is ever allowed to wander far from the eye and hand of the Central Government. The soldier or policeman is constantly behind him. The consequence is, that their frontier population is always more orderly, law-abiding, and peaceable—though far less enterprising and progressive—than ours, and the Indian gains both by their submissiveness and their sluggishness.

Under our system, not only are these immense tracks of land flung open to all comers, but the large, lawless, and adventurous population which settles on them is left to govern itself as best it can. We give them absolutely no protection for life or property, and it is a notorious fact that during the first few years of the history of every Territory in the Union, large bands of cut-throats have ridden over it rough-shod, and no man has enjoyed any safety except such as his revolver could give him, until the accumulation of property, and the growth of settled habits have led to the organization of vigilance committees; and this state of society has existed, and actually does exist at this moment, along a tract extending through eighteen degrees of latitude. Considering what the condition of the peaceable, inoffensive, and timid white man is at this moment in Montana, or Idaho, or Arizona, or New-Mexico, there is really something strange in the lamentations over the condition of the Indian. That he should be robbed, cheated, and maltreated in all sorts of ways, and that religious and moral people should be able to do little or nothing for him, is a matter of course. In fact, to secure peace and protection for the Indian, while leaving him his liberty, we should have to reform our whole frontier society, and abolish our Territorial government, and set on foot a vast police force.

We shall of course do nothing of the kind. What we must do, if we mean to save the remnant of the Indians, is to gather them all into a small district which we can really police and protect, and there teach them the arts of civilized life. Scattering Quakers among them as Indian Agents, while leaving them in daily contact with some thousands of ruffians, who fear neither God nor man—the Indians themselves being neither very moral nor very religious, and mighty "quick on the trigger"—is like trying to put out a great fire with a gardener's watering-pot.

Knocking Heads Against Stone Walls.

It is very well known that the Democratic members of the House were thrown into a state of great tribulation by the passage of the bill for the enforcement of the Fifteenth Amendment, and that they took serious exception to the firm and somewhat summary method in which it was disposed of. We are not told that there was anything in the bill inconsistent with the letter or spirit of the amendment, or with the policy of which it is the final embodiment; indeed, those points do not seem to have been taken into consideration by the Democratic Representatives. It seems to us that the party betrays great short-sightedness in clinging thus obstinately to its ancient prejudices, and in allowing the negro to be its *bête noir*. It cannot, or will not, see that its policy is not only absolutely futile, but that it is calculated to injure the prospects of Democrats themselves all over the country. The present course of the party indicates an invincible hostility to the negro, which is at the very least indiscreet, seeing that he possesses power. It also reveals a spirit of dogged resistance to legislation already effected, and thus naturally causes apprehension of a future attempt to reverse this legislation. It is nothing but such an apprehension which has induced Congress to go much further in the way of restriction than it otherwise would have done; very many of its acts having been merely expedients of defense against possible Democratic assaults upon the central policy of Emancipation.

It is evident that our political opponents do not consider the decisions of the last ten years as final, or else why do they not conform to them? They certainly cannot hope, perhaps many of them do not desire, to re-establish slavery; neither can they hope successfully to resist the Fifteenth Amendment, although we know that they are openly threatening to make that an issue in the next national canvass. The idea of depriving eight hundred thousand blacks of the ballot, after they have once obtained it, and while they are defended by a great party, ought not to delude the least intelligent observer of current events. Democratic managers, who have had a large and varied experience in the manipulation of votes, ought better to appreciate the power of such a large constituency. The fact is that the negro, with the ballot in his hands, is able to protect himself; and the anticipation of that fact was what induced Congress to give him the ballot.

Sooner or later, the Democratic leaders will discover that eight hundred thousand voters, scattered through all the States, will wield the balance of power. In arraying their party in pronounced hostility to the negro they only go out of their way to insure its defeat for years to come. Quite a generation must pass away before Democracy can overcome its anti-negro traditions and feelings, or before the black man will consent to forgive or forget its determined antagonism to his interests. The longer the party clings to its present purblind ideas, the longer its hope of emerging from political exile will be postponed; and it is extraordinary that the leaders do not recognize a fact which is palpable to every man who can take an independent view of public questions.

"Americanisms."

HENRY BROUGHAM, in commenting long ago on the text of the Declaration of Independence, observed of the phrase "*captivating* and carrying them into slavery in another hemisphere," which occurs in the famous indictment of King GEORGE, that "as usual this will be reckoned an Americanism, or as the Greeks used to say, of their colonists, a Solœcism." Mr. BROUGHAM—for he was not yet a Lord—then pointed out that the statement would be incorrect, and cited excellent English authority for the doubtful word—LOCKE among others. Since that time it has been amusing to find that nearly all the words and phrases used in this country, but no longer heard in England, and therefore described as "Americanisms," are in truth to be found in old English authors. SHAKESPEARE himself is responsible for many of these, some are traceable to CHAUCER and SPENSER, and others to the old chroniclers. One by one these original sources have been brought to light, so that we have become accustomed to be deprived of the credit of what we once regarded as our own proper inventions, and even to accept the loss with composure.

There are, however, still some words which we have fondly hoped were all our own. We have trusted that on these the touch of the ruthless archæological destroyer could never be laid. A pathetic lodger—*Mr. Box*, perhaps, in one of MADISON MORTON's farces—cries out in bitter complaint of his acquisitive landlady—"I knew she purloined my soap and my candles, but I did think—yes, I *did* think that my lucifers would have been sacred." And so we have hoped that a few precious words—need we say that "interviewed" and "interviewer" are among them?—would escape the prying gaze and sacrilegious grasp of philological *Mrs. Bouncers*, and that we should be left in their possession happy and undisturbed. But alas! fate has ordained otherwise. "Interviewed" has been hunted down, and remorselessly traced to its mediæval retreat. It occurs in *Hall's Chronicle*, which, sad to say, was printed in 1542. Hereafter we need be surprised at nothing. The noun is certain in this case, as in others, to follow the verb, and our imagined right of pre-emption in either to dissipate into thin air. Nor should we hold ourselves exempt from other deprivations. Even the charming and seemingly novel terminal so much cherished by some of our contemporaries, and which transforms so commonplace a word as "weeper" into the startling "weepist," may presently be torn from us. We should brace ourselves in time to bear up under the loss. How to compensate ourselves for it is another and more difficult question. Our national ingenuity is equal to mighty things, but hardly to the task of providing in a day for all the verbal possibilities spread through dusty centuries. A novelist as popular in America as in England, Mr. CHARLES READE, has a keen appreciation of this kind of dilemma. Some time ago, in his *Eighth Commandment*—a book which ought to teach his countrymen not to steal words which are ours by prescription, or at least have been to our manor born for a space far beyond living memory—Mr. READE, we say, strove to devise a remedy. In this attempt he certainly did himself great credit. He invented "nummiculture," and "cephalomania," and many other words of which no envious grammarian has ever sought to rob him. It is to be feared we shall be driven to follow the novelist's example. If even our "interviewing" and all its graceful derivates are to be taken from us, we may be left without any other resource. For only in polysyllables of unheard-of character and significance can we, in that case, look to find sure refuge from the hand of the spoiler.

Out of Town.

The longing to escape from the tumult of City life already begins to agitate many a domestic circle. As the delicate tints of meadow and forest deepen into the glorious richness of the Summer, jaded humanity rebels against the thought of spending all the hot weather in town. Some people, indeed, cannot help themselves. They have no choice in the matter. But there are thousands to whom the country is easy of access, and the only question with them is how they can best enjoy it. It is a grave question, and one which it needs a committee of the whole house to decide, *materfamilias* in the chair, and female suffrage in full force. We have tried to throw some light upon it in an article in another column, and shall give some further information hereafter.

Of course the luxurious provisions made for visitors attract the majority of our pleasure-seekers to the watering-places, either inland or sea-side. Both have some special advantages. The springs combine the medical with the physical restorative treatment, while on the other hand the ocean offers bathing and the beach. The sea is never monotonous to those on shore. It is ever mysterious and ever changing. No wonder that coast towns, whose hotels are like palaces, spring up continually and prosper, in consequence of the crowds of city fashionables who frequent them. But there are many other methods of taking holiday beside these. What more delightful than to exchange the dust and heat of City pavements for the cool breezes upon the mountains? There is camping in the woods to be enjoyed, and with it the wild freedom of the gypsy's life "with all the modern improvements." The lakes, too, dotted with a thousand emerald gems, wait for the Waltons of the day, or for the enterprising young ladies who wish to learn to "paddle their own canoes."

This year the Summer season comes to us under conditions which must not be disregarded, if its pleasures are to be without alloy. Hitherto the Committee of the Whole we spoke of has voted first upon the absolute necessity for a visit somewhere, then on the place, and finally risen without much discussion upon the ways and means. Consequently, the day arrives when there are deficiency appropriations to be provided for. This year this process will be in many cases inconvenient. As a rule, the tendency in every class of society is to economize. There is an immense amount of money somewhere, but a good many people do not know exactly where to lay their hands upon it. Expenses that were considered a few months ago not far beyond the mark, would now be called reckless and foolish. They were expenses, moreover, which had no proper relation to a Summer holiday. For example, why should a "Saratoga trunk" have become a synonym for an overgrown monstrosity, and why should any lady, or any family party, take enough of these trunks to fill a house? One could understand this practice if the object were not health, nor enjoyment of scenery and fresh air, but simply the transfer of all the paraphernalia of fashion to a new field of conquest, and indulgence in as much extravagance as possible. The worst of this beautiful system is not merely that the chief design of a rational visit to the country is frustrated, but many persons of narrow means are tempted to expend sums in dress which they sadly need for better objects. There is now an excellent chance for reforming this great mistake. The remark that this or that luxury must be rejected, that "I cannot afford it," is not now uncommon. No one who makes it loses the respect of any friend or acquaintance whose respect is worth having. The dictates of common sense in reference to economy may be followed without any risk being incurred of losing caste. Let people go to the country or sea-side for health, and pay as little attention as they can help to the science of "keeping up appearances." Early hours, temperate fare, and good air, are what we all want in the Summer, little as the frequenters of our watering-places seem to appreciate the truth.

The Poet of the Future.

In the last number of *Putnam's Magazine*, Prof. HOPPIN discourses pleasantly and hopefully concerning the prospects of Anglo-American literature. The Professor is clearly of opinion that with a broadening culture, and a rapidly growing strength of national feeling, we are developing in a corresponding degree a native type of literature. While standing up stoutly for the superior breadth and variety of the style of the best modern writers,—even when compared with ADDISON, SWIFT, and other writers of what is called the Augustan era of English literature,—Prof. HOPPIN does not omit to point out the danger there exists, for all contemporary prose writing, in the necessity for rigid compression, and bald, unadorned statement of facts.

On the side of poetry he discerns a tendency, equally fatal, to a hazy indefiniteness and a sensuous materialism, and he asks "Where and whence is the great poet to come, for whom we have been so long looking?" The reply given is in effect, that he may be expected to arise somewhere about the sides of the Rocky Mountains, where, deep in the bosom of a mighty continent, he may grow up under the influence of clearer skies, larger nature, and freer life, more sympathetic and more national than can be found on our Eastern shores.

There is a certain charm about this sort of speculation. Yet, after all, it is but a reproduction of the sentiment which places the golden age amid the uncertain light of a pre-historic dawn, or lifts it behind the mists of a dim and uncertain future. The fact is, that poetical greatness, like any other kind of eminence, finds the reason for its existence as much in the surrounding thought of the age as in the mind of the individual. The "golden clime with golden skies above," which TENNYSON makes the birthplace of his typical poet, and which Prof. HOPPIN thinks he has found about Colorado, are conditions that require but the seeing eye and the sympathetic mind to discover anywhere on the face of the beautiful earth. But they will never inspire immortal verse, unless there first exists a deep undertone of poetic feeling, of which the utterances of the bard are but the highest and clearest expression. The civilized man of the nineteenth century is the complex result of some thousands of years of thought and culture. He cannot, by placing himself amid the freshness of uncultured Nature, revive the story of the youth of his race, when every myth was an embodied poem, and all Nature was eloquent of life and imagery. There is the key-note of all that is distinctively American in our modern poetry in EMERSON's lines to the "humble bee," but fresh and unaffected as is the simplicity of this little piece, it is the simplicity of culture and contemplative thought rather than of natural and spontaneous feeling. So, also, in the poetry that concerns itself with the recital of noble deeds, or the narrative of individual life, we cannot, if we would, rival the glorious ease with which HOMER relates the prowess of his heroes, and reproduces the veritable din of conflict as faithfully as he does the murmur of the waves.

Now, as ever, the poet must stand as the interpreter between men and their deepest thoughts about the visible and the invisible. The singer may help to mould the thought of his time, but he will sing but an idle song unless he catches its pervading tone and spirit. Our country has brought man and primeval Nature once more face to face, but the mind comes to it laden with too many thoughts from the departed centuries to draw from its solitudes a store of beautiful fables, as in the days of its childhood. To have a truly national poetry, we must have a growing passion for a less artificial life. We must also stand a little further off from the great events of recent history, and see them in all their prodigious significance, as developed in the future that awaits us. But the poet of the coming time must be, as will certainly be the age in which he lives, the product of the highest and most universal culture, with a deep understanding of men, and a keen perception of the beauty and the mystery of Nature; and such a poet, we venture with due deference to Prof. HOPPIN to say, is quite as likely to be found within sound of the waves of the Atlantic as within sight of the snowy peaks of the Rocky Mountains.

The Rod in Schools.

How best to train up a child in the way it should go, is a problem which has divided wise men from King SOLOMON down to Commissioner SANDS. Whether corporal punishment, or moral persuasion, is the most potent agent for the discipline of youth, not all the experience of the ages has sufficed to determine. Our own Board of Education—in defiance of Proverbs and the Roman law, as eloquently interpreted by Commissioner WOODS, and unmoved by the solemn appeal of three-fifths of its teachers,—has just decided against the use of the rod in our Common Schools. In England, on the other hand, there seems to be taking place a strong reaction toward the old-fashioned ways of treating refractory young folks. The author of *A Book About Boys* and *A Book About Dominies*, a teacher of life-long experience, unequivocally declares in favor of whipping. Most teachers will side with him; whipping is so much easier to put into force than moral agencies. Mrs. BURLEIGH would tell us that the child ought to have some voice in the matter, or what becomes of his "personal sovereignty?"

The action of the Board of Education will give rise to much ill-feeling. Of course a perverse and stiff-necked generation must be chastised by some means or other, for to it gentle influences are a mockery, and physical fear seems the only inducement to virtue. With one child the effect of a whipping vanishes with its pain; on another of more sensitive nature a blow leaves a moral scar for life. But most teachers have not the time, many we fear have not the inclination, so to study the various dispositions of their pupils as to enable them to punish always with judgment and discrimination. A judicious parent, if he believe in flogging at all, will prefer to administer it himself. To be sure parents are often injudicious; it is not so very long since a fond father, and a clergyman to boot, was put on trial for whipping his child to death, and taught, we hope, that Roman law was not the law of this land. But teachers have committed the like atrocity many times. Corporal punishment for children is altogether too important and delicate a matter to be intrusted to vicarious hands; the parent's natural tenderness and love is the best, if not the only, safeguard against cruelty. There are many other ways of enforcing discipline in school, even with the youngest children; and some of them, we trust, the Board of Education will be able to discover. If not, the members must expect to hear in a very unpleasant manner from many an indignant parent.

The Western Fenians have, it would appear, means of information about matters at Red River not shared by the Administration. The forces which our Government have innocently permitted to be conveyed through the Sault Ste. Marie Canal are, in the estimation of Gen. O'NEIL and his friends, intended to act against President RIEL. That distinguished officer will therefore enter Chicago to-morrow, and organize from his head-quarters there an expedition for Manitoba. The promptitude and secrecy of the military movements of the border Fenians are really wonderful, and may perhaps insure them that measure of success which they have hitherto hoped for in vain.

It is to be hoped that the *Memoirs of the late Marquis de Boissy*, which have just been published in Paris, make a more lively and instructive book than that which his wife, the former Mme. GUICCIOLI wrote about BYRON. That estimable lady could not resist having a finger in her husband's pie, and so, we learn, has written the preface to the *Memoirs*. If the deceased Marquis writes as sharply of England and the English as he used to speak, the autobiographical parts of the new work will be lively reading. The record of his courtship and marriage, if conveyed with his usual outspoken candor, ought to be equally piquant. He had a way of introducing his wife which left nothing to be desired on the score of frankness, and the lady never objected.

The *Matrimonial News* of London, prints more than two hundred announcements of candidates for marriage. Women are so much more numerous in England than men, that it might be so supposed the lady advertisers would be in the majority, but this does not appear to be the case. Perhaps, however, this reticence is only to last until 1872. Leap year has long been consecrated to feminine privilege, and the next one is, in the judgment of many reformers, to be signalized by the introduction of female suffrage with other modern improvements of a correlative character. When all that happens in London, perhaps there will be no longer occasion for a *Matrimonial News*.

It is said that a large sum has been collected in the United States and Great Britain for the purpose of having photo-lithographs made of the manuscripts of SWEDENBORG, which are preserved in the Academy of Sciences at Stockholm. If the celebrated Mr. MUMLER were accessible, this might be a favorable opportunity for the exercise of his art. "Spirit photographs" appear to have died out at present, but there is no telling when, under propitious circumstances, they may revive again; and the teachings of SWEDENBORG have so much in common with those of modern Spiritualism that such a conjuncture would now seem to be presented. In any event, the lithographs of SWEDENBORG's works will, on the theory of their inspired origin, afford interesting occasion for tests and comparisons with other specimens of what is known as "spirit writing."

The election of Hon. WILLIAM F. ALLEN as one of the Justices of the new Court of Appeals, will create a vacancy in the office of Controller of the State which he now holds, and which must be filled by appointment of the Governor. The law provides that the newly elected Justices shall take the oath of office, and enter upon their duties on or before the 4th of July next. The official canvass must be made on the 14th of June. We may, therefore, expect Controller ALLEN's resignation to be sent in immediately after the official canvass is made, to take effect probably on the 1st of July. Hon. ASHER P. NICHOLS, of Buffalo, late Senator from the Thirty-first District, is strongly urged for appointment as Controller ALLEN's successor, and there is a strong likelihood of his being selected by Gov. HOFFMAN.

During the recent debate on the Tariff, the subject of an impost on "jute butts" was discussed, and we have no doubt that many were mystified and perplexed by the term. Our lady readers will be surprised to learn that the odd-looking words is the name of an article with which many of them are familiar. "Jute butts" are sections of the jute tree, taken from near the ground, and after being boiled and dressed in a similar way to flax, produce a long, coarse fibre, used chiefly for ladies' chignons. It adapts itself to every shade of color, and is the best cheap substitute for human hair which has yet been discovered. At least nine out of ten of the chignons worn are constructed of that material thus affording another evidence that the fashionable woman of the period, is in costume and adornments, most "fearfully and wonderfully made."

The *Standard* perceives an argument in favor of the "American Press Association" in the success of a paper which was a success long before the Association in question was heard of. Is not this a little far-fetched? The new Association had nothing to do with establishing the *Evening Mail*—the journal to which the *Standard* refers. Its position was secured before the "American Press Association" came into existence, and its judicious use of home news rather than its dependence on foreign telegrams may have been one great cause of the prosperity which the *Standard* seems to rejoice in. It is as well to attribute everything to the proper cause.

AMUSEMENTS.

Notes of the Week.

The operatic entertainments given at the Academy of Music have been the important event of the week just closed. Though the season was well advanced they received liberal encouragement, and, save on one occasion, merited it. The representations have all been written of with sufficient detail to make a review of them superfluous, but it may be mentioned, by way of record, that the most satisfying and the most successful of all was that of "Il Trovatore," which was repeated yesterday in presence of a very brilliant audience. In respect of the singing of the principal artists, the afternoon performance was superior to that of the opening night, and had it not been for several mishaps of the chorus, it would have been most excellent. The resumption of the anvil ensemble, however, marked the occurrence of the most conspicuous of these mishaps, and a more persistent effort to bring the voices and the instruments into discord than followed the resumption in question, it has rarely been our ill-fortune to remark. It is believed and hoped that more careful rehearsals this week will prevent similar accidents. To-morrow evening "Il Poliuto" will be sung with M. LE FRANC and Miss KELLOGG.... Mr. FECHTER has been busy for some time in getting up the "Corsican Brothers," which will be presented for the first time by him in this country, at the French Theater, to-morrow night. The omission of Mr. FECHTER's name from the bills for two nights of the past week pending the preparation of the "Corsican Brothers," has whetted public expectation, and there is every chance that this weird and thrilling drama will be acted to-morrow night to an immense audience. We are assured that much care and money have been expended on the piece, and this being the case, notwithstanding the lateness of the season, we may anticipate for it a protracted run. Mr. FECHTER's immense prestige in the dual character of the Brothers *Dei Franchi*, gained by him on the first production of the play in Paris, and confirmed by subsequent revivals in London and elsewhere, gives assurance that we are about to witness one of the finest impersonations in this admirable actor's repertory. Mr. FECHTER's present series of performances will conclude with this revival. "Frou Frou" was played for the one hundredth time on Friday night at the Fifth-avenue Theater, and manager and artists received many deserved felicitations on the occasion. The original production of this piece showed enterprise and industry; its first impression on the audience was due to talent and pains of no common order, and its long tenure of popular favor has been warranted by qualities that have not flagged or spoiled with success. We are happy to award Mr. DALY full credit for a stroke that has made the success of his season, and we congratulate him that in Miss ETHEL, Miss NEWTON, Mrs. GILBERT, and Messrs. CLARKE, DAVIDGE, LEWIS and DE VERE, he has had artists who have proved themselves worthy of the responsibilities they assumed. To-morrow evening "Frou Frou" is to be seen for positively the last time this season, the occasion being for the benefit of Mr. D. H. HARKINS. GOLDSMITH's "Good-Natured Man" is to be revived here on Tuesday....During the week "The Lancers" continued to be the attraction at Wallack's. Mr. WYNDHAM has made friends by his clever and gentlemanly impersonation of the hero, Mr. FISHER has been much liked as the irate and self-sufficient but still honorable and noble-hearted French Colonel, and Mr. STODDARD has caused shouts of laughter—without causing any blushes—as the whimsical trumpeter. Miss MOORE has made one of her best successes in this pretty drama, and Miss MESTAYER has added much to the enjoyability of one of the best entertainments of the season. To-morrow night "The Rent Day" and "Is he Jealous?" are to be acted, on Tuesday "The Love Chase," and on Wednesday "Americans in Paris" and "Trying it On." Mr. THEODORE MOSS begins his Summer season on June 6 with the much-talked-of "Red Light," which, with the aid of Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM, is expected to make a brilliant success...."Fox versus Goose" and "Lost Ashore" have been acted since Monday at Booth's Theater, and have proven sufficiently attractive to warrant retention on the bills until further notice. Both pieces are fresh, and both admirably suited to the talent and humor of Mr. J. S. CLARKE, for whom they were written....To-morrow the "Forty Thieves" will be revived at Niblo's....The performances of Mrs. JAMES A. OATES and of her associate artists at the Olympic Theater, have already been alluded to here as genuinely successful. They combine mirth and melody with a great deal more reality than do most of the entertainments concerning which a promise to like effect and in like alliterative form is made, and they dazzle the eye by means of beauteous scenery and glittering costumes. It is an easier task to record the impression produced by the piece in which these artists act, by the acting itself, and by the stage dress of the play, than to describe in unpicturesque type the agreeable influence of the whole upon ear and eye. "The Fair One with the Blonde Wig" is the title of the extravaganza. The resemblance to the caption of an old but very good burlesque will be recognized at once. The travesty, in fact, is "The Fair One with the Golden Locks," much refreshed in the matter of references to the times, and diversified by the introduction of irrelevant but extremely droll incidents. The allusions are not uniformly happy, but are almost all appreciable to some extent. The music is very abundant, very familiar and quite appropriate. Scenery and costumes are new. The singing of Mrs. OATES is very good, albeit the voice is somewhat harsh. The efforts of the chorus, too, are remarkable for unanimity of purpose and energy. The general acting is passable, and that of Mr. FISKE as *Prince Huckaback*—we name no other characters and rehearse no story, in the belief that the extravaganza's subject matter and persons are pretty well known—is very droll, if not invariably delicate. But the real charm of the performance, and that which constitutes a novelty to which puns, and local hits, and songs, and dances would give it no claim, is the contribution of Mr. HERNANDEZ to what might be designated as a side-show. Mr. HERNANDEZ, who is a supple acrobat, offers on a reduced scale a representation of the Boston Peace Jubilee, and embodies Mr. GILMORE. It is one of the funniest sights imaginable to witness his assumption of the *baton*, and his contortions as conductor, compared with which the gestures of JULLIEN and STRAUSS were of elocutionary mildness. The Japanese feats by the same artist toward the close of the piece, are equally funny; and while the whole entertainment can be recommended as a pleasant *olla-podrida* of popular elements, we can point to Mr. HERNANDEZ's share of the evening's labors as more likely to put hypochondria to flight than any similar efforts living in our memory. "The Fair One with the Blonde Wig" is to be acted every evening until further notice, and also at matinées on Wednesday and Saturday.

THE MEMORY OF GOTTSCHALK.

Strenuous efforts are being made by some of our most noted citizens to form a fund which it is proposed to expend in the erection of a memorial to LOUIS MOREAU GOTTSCHALK. In furtherance of these efforts, which ought to be co-operated in by all who admired the talent of the gifted and lamented pianist, a performance was given by amateurs and by professional artists at the Union League Club Theater last evening. The audience was very brilliant and very kindly. The representation it witnessed—that is to say, the portion offered by amateurs—though unquestionably worthier of attention than the large majority of performances of a similar order—appealed somewhat to its kindliness, and that one of its characteristics is therefore mentioned. The heat was most oppressive, and made it a difficult task to listen to the interpretation of a piece which requires hardly one hour for its recitation, and which had yesterday almost twice that time given it. This reproach is the most serious we have to make. "Les Noces de Jeannette" is a delicious little operette by VICTOR MASSE, and was sung, with the original text, by Miss SCHAUMBURG and M. D'EPINEUIL, of Philadelphia, as the first part of the entertainment. M. D'EPINEUIL's command of the French language is not to be wondered at, but Miss Schaumburg's knowledge of its resources and ready use of them were as conspicuous as was the merit of her singing, which betokened an exceptional degree of culture. Equally at ease with Miss Schaumburg in relation to all the business of the stage—and the bearing of both amateurs was quite remarkable—M. D'Epineuil's personation was not so satisfying in respect of his vocal music, some passages of which he sung not without skill, but with a decidedly inaccurate intonation. After the curtain had fallen upon "Les Noces de Jeannette" the singers, however, were both recalled, amid great applause. "The Morning Call" was subsequently represented by Mrs. Madeline Henriques-Jennings and Mr. Lester Wallack, two artists about whose general qualities it is unnecessary to write much here, but whose very fine and effective methods of pleasing ought not to go by entirely unreferred to, since last night's exhibition in so bright and so small a house, asserted with unusual emphasis their fineness and effectiveness. Signor Carlo Bosoni was in the conductor's chair, and led an efficient orchestra with his wonted *maestria.*

Domestic Notes.

Mr. Hackett has been acting at De Bar's Theater, St. Louis....Bonfanti was dancing last week at the Trimble Opera-house, in Albany....Mr. H. J. Byron's newest play, "The Prompter's Box," has just been acted at the Boston Museum....Watts Phillips' drama of "Not Guilty" has been acted at the Walnut-street Theater, Philadelphia. ....Edwin Adams was last week at the Pittsburg Opera-house....The Richings Opera Troupe sing in the Opera-house in Pittsburg this week...."Fernande" will be played this week at the Museum in Chicago....Mme. Parepa-Rosa and her troupe were last week at the Boston Music Hall....The Russian Concert Troupe sang in Cleveland last week....Mr. Jefferson plays in Louisville this week.... Lotta was last week at the Boston Theater....At the Boston Theater, on Wednesday, a matinée performance was given in benefit of Mr. Napier Lothian, musical director. A pleasing incident of this benefit is recorded. Mr. Campbell, who had been announced to sing, being too hoarse to do so, Mr. Arbuckle kindly volunteered one of his incomparable solos, and Miss Mehlig, who was to play, not coming to time by the detention of a train from New-York, Mme. Rosa, who was in a private box, on learning of the mishap, offered to sing, and accordingly appeared in her street-dress and sang only as she can sing.... Miss Kate Reginolds acts at the Boston Theater next Monday night....The Milwaukee *Sentinel* learns that Camille Urso is on her way East with her banking account increased by about $35,000....Upward of $18,000 was expended by the Pittsburgers in amusements, last month. ....The death of Miss Mary Vache, a member of the Richings Troupe, is announced by the Charleston papers....Ground in Fayette-street, near Eutaw, has been purchased for the erection of the new Baltimore Academy of Music....Leo Hudson is in Nevada....Miss Agnes Ethel acts in "Frou Frou," in Springfield, Mass., on Wednesday....The receipts of the Albany theaters for the month of April were as follows: Trimble Opera-house, $8,456; Academy of Music, $6,451. Total, $14,937....Miss Josie Orton and Mr. Murray are starring through the Eastern States.... Mr. E. L. Davenport plays a two weeks' engagement at Selwyn's Theater, at the close of the regular season. He produces Matthison's version of "Enoch Arden."....The Baltimore Liederkranz Association is making extensive preparations for celebrating the centennial anniversary of Beethoven's birthday...... The public and the newspapers have been misinformed in regard to Mrs. Barry's Western tour. The facts are that Mrs. Barry has been engaged by Mr. Aiken, of Chicago, to play for eight weeks in that city alone, and that immediately after the close of the season at Selwyn's she will leave Boston to begin her performances in Chicago.

Foreign Gossip.

MR. HALLIDAY'S NEW COMEDY.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* refers in the following words to Mr. Halliday's new play, acted on the occasion of the opening of the Vaudeville Theater: "The comedy called 'For Love or Money' should perhaps rather have been described, after the fashion of the mediæval stage, as 'a morality.' It is a play almost without a plot. Its purpose is didactic, and it labors to set forth in a series of scenes loosely strung together how miserable is a marriage for money, how delightful a frugal union of pure affection! This is not very new teaching, and although, perhaps, unimpeachable on the score of soundness, has certainly its tiresome side. *Mr.* and *Mrs. Buncombe,* a needy couple, are blessed with two daughters, *Jemima* and *Clarissa.* The parents are very anxious to secure husbands for their children, who on their part display no reluctance to matrimony. Accordingly *Clarissa* marries a *Mr. Alfred Skimmington,* the supposed owner of £5,000 a year, and becomes mistress of a town mansion in Mayfair; while *Jemima* accepts the hand of *George Anderson,* a merchant's clerk, with a salary of £300, and goes to live in a small house in Camden Town. From the point of view of the dramatist, Mayfair means splendid misery, and Camden Town a paradise of content and comfort, and this aspect of the situation is laboriously presented to the audience. In the end the *Skimmingtons,* their wealth wasted by extravagance, are brought to poverty, and the *Andersons,* enriched by the successful termination of a lawsuit, are enabled to assist the genteel relatives who had originally treated them with much contumely. A lively widow, with a philosophical anxiety to investigate the economy of marriages of various kinds, assisted by a boy lover afflicted with the conventional bashfulness of his class, constitute the supercargo characters of the play, and help to impede such little action as pertains to it. Three long acts wrought from material so undramatic severely tested the patience of the audience, and the verdict pronounced upon the new play was not wholly favorable. Mr. Halliday has been generally happy in his choice of his fable, but in the present instance he has succeeded but indifferently in interesting his audience. Moral teaching is, of course, an excellent thing in its way, but the appetite of playgoers for food of this kind is very limited and soon palled; and a 'goody' tone is very ill suited to a theater. It was apparent that the sympathies of many of the spectators were attracted rather by the gayeties of Mayfair, however reprehensible, than the decorum and intense domesticity of Camden Town, which, notwithstanding the presence of the baby, undoubtedly had its leaven of dreariness. Moreover, though Mr. Halliday's dialogue is often amusing, it is also often diffuse, and wanders to topics quite foreign to the substance of the play. Essays and leading articles seem to be here and there lodged in its body, and need extraction, like so many leaden bullets, by an operation of surgery. The Vaudeville numbers in its company some very efficient players, and what good acting could do for the comedy was certainly done for it by Mr. Montague as *George Anderson,* Mr. Irving as *Alfred Skimmington,* and Mr. Honey as *Major Buncombe;* but the opportunities for the actors were very few. Miss Fawsitt, who appeared as *Jemima Buncombe,* is a young actress of marked ability, who, if she can but restrain her excess of zeal and learn the value of repose of manner, may take some rank in her profession. Miss Cavendish personated *Mrs. Darlington,* the young widow, and Mr. Garthorne, a new actor, sustained the ungrateful part of her timid lover, *Tom Buncombe.*

MISCELLANEOUS MENTION.

Miss Marie Wilton intends, it is said, to retire from the stage as soon as the run of "M. P." is over....The death is announced of M. Alexandre Bassel, formerly director of the Opéra Comique, and of the journal *La Patrie*....The *Entr' Acte* states that Mlle. Nilsson, before leaving Paris for London, received as a present from the Emperor a valuable diamond brooch. ....M. Camille Stamaty, pupil of Kalkbrenner and master of the late Herr Gottschalk, died recently, aged fifty-nine. Among his best known works for the piano are "Souvenirs des Concerts du Conservatoire" and "Etudes Caractéristiques sur l'Obéron."... "Mathilde," by M. Eugene Sue, has been revived at the Porte Saint-Martin. Twenty-eight years have elapsed since this piece was last played....Died at Berlin, on the 14th ult., at the age of eighty-one, Herr Adam Bader, a tenor whose reputation is chiefly associated with Spontini's operas....An unpublished mass by Donizetti was to be performed on the 28th ult., at the church of St. Mary, Bergamo....The "Marion Delorme" of M. Victor Hugo will shortly, it is said, be played at the Porte Saint-Martin....Gounod is at present suffering from a painful but temporary affection of the hand, which (says the *Musical Standard*) prevents his finishing a new work on which he is engaged.... It is now stated that M. de Flotow's "L'Ombre" will not be performed this year. Of course, Parisian wit has made the most of a work with such a name repeatedly failing to see the light.... The festival at Bonn, on the Rhine, in celebration of the centenary of the birth of Beethoven, is to be held on the 11th, 12th and 13th of September, conducted by Dr. Ferdinand Hiller. The orchestral rehearsals commence on the 9th of September....Otto Jahn's celebrated library has been put up to auction, and all that portion relating to Mozart has been purchased entire (says the *Musical Standard*) by Kyllmann, a Deputy, and liberally offered by him to the Royal Library at Berlin....*La France Musicale* gives a list of twenty-four composers who are attacked by Herr Wagner in his new *brochure,* "Ueber das Dirigiren," and concludes by saying: "*Le massacre est complet; il ne reste plus debout que Richard Wagner; il a tombé tous les autres*"....At a recent *matinée littéraire* at the Gaîté, M. Legouvé, whose tragedy of "Médée" was performed, delivered the *conférence.* In this he drew a long parallel between Mlle. Rachel and Mme. Ristori, which he accompanied by personal recollections of both actresses....The following Parisian theaters will close during the coming season: The Odéon, Opéra Comique, Italiens, Variétés, Porte Saint-Martin, Folies Dramatiques, Déjazet, Château d'Eau, Délassements, Nouveautés, Menus Plaisirs and St. Pierre....An honor of a novel character has just been paid to the memory of Rossini. The Genoese have given the name of the illustrious composer to a ship of a thousand tons, which, before being launched, was christened *Il Gioacchino Rossini.* ....The Kingdom of Greece has hitherto had to get on as well as it could without a national air. At last the great Hellenic nation could stand it no longer. A German composer, August von Adelberg, was sent for; a national hymn was ordered from him, and a few weeks ago it was executed in presence of the Sovereign and all the Royal family. The air is said to be original. Surely an adapted melody from "Fra Diavolo," or from Offenbach's opera of "Les Brigands," would have met all the exigencies of the case.... M. Prevost-Paradol, writing in the *Débats* on the judgment pronounced by Vice-Chancellor Sir W. James in the case of "Frou Frou," says that the cause of French authors is now gained *de jure* if not *de facto.* It it is still deplorable to see audacious plagiarism remaining once more unpunished, it may be hoped that this instance of its escaping will be the last, for the course to be taken by French authors is now clearly pointed out, and French authors or their representatives have only to follow it. An immediate deposit of the original of a play of which a French author wishes to reserve to himself all rights, and the publication of an English translation within three months from the appearance of the original—such are the conditions required to guarantee the property of French authors.

GEORGIA.

Columbus and its Environs—Prominent Citizens, the Press, &c.—Cotton Crops—Agricultural Prospects—Unpleasant Reports—The Proposed Canal Opening—The Mississippi and the Atlantic.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Columbus, Ga., Monday, May 9, 1870.

I do not know any place in Georgia which would afford a traveler a better or more favorable view of the prosperity, industry and enterprise of the State than this city. In point of natural beauty, the comfort and adornment of the residences, commodiousness and spaciousness of the stores, and general well-to-do appearance, there is no city in Georgia which surpasses Columbus, and at no season of the year is it so attractive-looking as now. It is at the head of the navigation of the Chattahoochee, which uniting with the Flint River below Bainbridge, forms the Apalachee, which runs into the Gulf at Apalachicola, and is navigable at almost all seasons of the year by good-sized steamers. It is connected with the principal railroads of the State and with those of Alabama, and may be said to be the center of the railroad system of both States. It is situated in the middle of one of the richest and most productive agricultural districts in the State, and three of the largest, best managed and most successful cotton factories in the Southern States are now running here on the banks of the river. On the whole, it is one of the most thriving and busy places I have seen for some time, and in the natural progress of the country must become one of the most important commercial towns in the South. In the suburbs of the town there are some beautiful private residences, surrounded by well-arranged and well-kept lawns and gardens, which, at this season of the year of fresh verdure and luxuriance of flowers, present a peculiarly charming appearance to those who are fated to spend most of their time within rows of brick houses and paved streets. Columbus, it will be remembered, was the scene of the last conflict of the war. About the time of Johnston's surrender, but before that event was known by the outlying armies of both sides, Gen. Wilson's cavalry stormed the town, and a large portion of the business portion of it, including all the factories, was burned. Since the war, all the damages have been repaired, and the factories rebuilt and considerably improved. Some of the richest men in the South reside here, employing their capital in cherishing enterprise and facilitating the material development of the country. Of political men of note who reside here, I mean of men who have achieved political renown, Hon. Martin J. Crawford, who represented this district in Congress from 1852–60, Hon. Henry L. Benning, Ex-Judge of the Supreme Court of Georgia, and Ex-Confederate General, and Hon. Absalom H. Chappel, who served in Congress many years ago, are the most conspicuous and best known. They are now practicing at the Bar, entirely withdrawn from politics, and devoting themselves exclusively to their profession. There are two daily papers published here—the *Sun* and *Enquirer*—the former of which is edited by Hon. A. R. Lamar, the present President of the Southern Press Association.

COTTON AND CORN.

I have traveled during the last few days over a considerable portion of the agricultural districts of Georgia, and I must candidly own that the result of my observation thus far is not encouraging or satisfactory. I think that a much larger area has been planted in cotton than there was last year, and that thus far the crop is by no means promising. The cotton is very backward in many places,—indeed, in most places which I have seen, the stand is very poor and sickly, dying as it appears above the ground, and unless we have light rains, before many days the injury will be irreparable. Of the little corn which has been planted I saw very few promising fields. It looks puny and sallow, and must fill the poor mules that are cultivating it with dismay at the prospect for their supplies for the coming Winter. I knew very well before that the cotton mania was raging to an alarming extent, but until I saw with my own eyes the extent to which it had spread, I had no conception how demented the farmers have been. Even the sad experience of 1869 has not produced the least effect. With corn at $1 50 per bushel, and daily advancing; with oats at $1 to $1 25 per bushel; with hay at $2 per cwt., and meat at 20 cents to 25 cents per pound, and the almost certain prospect that the market will rule much higher before another crop is made, the planters have again gone in for "all cotton," bought and borrowed all the fertilizers they could buy or obtain on credit, and trusted to a big cotton crop and big prices to enable them to purchase and import their provisions from abroad. Unless the present state of things changes very soon, the hope of a big cotton crop will be utterly disappointed, and they will find themselves at the end of the year without provisions, and with a cotton crop insufficient to pay the expenses of raising it.

WHEAT, OAT AND FRUIT CROP.

The wheat crop of Northern Georgia is said to be very promising, and I have heard also good accounts of the oat crop in that region. The latter crop in Southern Georgia is, however, generally poor. In many places it is hardly nine inches high and is already beginning to head even where the land is productive. The first crop has not been as much injured as was supposed. There will be an average yield of peaches, and of the other fruits the supply promises to be abundant. On the whole, however, the planters are in a critical position. They have risked everything on one card, and there is every prospect that it will not win. They are paying large wages, have invested millions in the commercial manures, are buying provisions for their plantations, in very many cases with money borrowed at ruinous rates of interest, and if they do not make a "big crop" and get "big prices" the result must be disaster.

COMMERCIAL FERTILIZERS.

Of the extent to which the commercial fertilizers have been bought this season, some idea may be formed from the tables published in the *Southern Farm & Home* for May, made up from the returns prepared by the railroad officials, which state that the quantity transported over the Central Railroad and its branches, was eighty-three millions of pounds, and that carried by the Macon and Western Railroad was upwards of seven thousand tons. Taking the average price of these fertilizers at $70 per ton, the sum expended for this article alone may be easily calculated.

PROPOSED MISSISSIPPI AND ATLANTIC CANAL.

On my way here I learned that the project is seriously entertained of constructing a ship-canal from the Mississippi River to the Atlantic. Two or three years ago the Senate of the United States directed a survey to be made and information given of the cost of cutting a canal of sufficient capacity for first-class steamers from the Mississippi River to Lake Ponchartrain. The report recommended the construction of a channel from Carrollton, on the Mississippi, direct to Lake Ponchartrain; stated that this is the best, shortest, most practicable and cheapest route, and estimated that the total cost would not exceed $785,936, including locks and machinery. It is now stated that the continuation of this direct inland channel to the Atlantic would be of comparatively easy accomplishment. The Mississippi and Lake Ponchartrain Canal would open navigation to the eastern arm of Mobile Bay, 168 miles. From Mobile Bay to the Bay of St. Mark's, Florida, the distance is 220 miles. Between these points, parallel with the Gulf shore, there is a succession of land-locked sounds and lagoons, making navigable water for the length of 160 miles, so that to connect the Mississippi River with the Bay of St. Mark's by a ship canal, it would only be necessary to cut about sixty miles of channel, all of which would be through low ground and salt marshes, but a few feet above the sea's level.

From St. Mark's Bay and the mouth of Little Warrior River, crossing the mouths of three small streams, the distance is thirty-five miles, through a marsh. From the mouth of Little Warrior River, in a due easterly direction, to the confluence of the Suwannee and Santa Fé Rivers, the distance is forty-five miles, the land at no place being more than thirty feet above the sea level. Thus from the junction of the Suwanne and Santa Fé, within sixty miles of deep tide water on the St. John's—a distance of 450 miles—a canal of any required size may be constructed without encountering any serious engineering difficulties, and affording uninterrupted inland steam navigation between the Mississippi and the Atlantic ports of Fernandina, Brunswick, Port Royal, Savannah and Charleston. It is supposed that the actual canaling and dredging would not exceed 120 miles. I am not sufficiently versed in engineering to give any opinion as to the practicability of the proposed enterprise, but those from whom I derived the foregoing information assure me that the canal can be built for less than one-third of the cost of the Erie Canal, and that the saving in distance between the canal and the Gulf passage would be fully six hundred miles. There can be no doubt that the canal, if practicable, would be a work of incalculable value to every part of the Union, and especially to the South. In the one item of lumber alone, its value would be immense, because it would open up the rich pine forests extending for five hundred miles from Pearl River, containing the best and largest yellow pine in the world.

MISS EDITH O'GORMAN.

The Trials and Triumphs of an Escaped Nun—The Struggles of a Woman with the Catholic Hierarchy.

Miss Edith O'Gorman, who is now engaged in lecturing on Romanism, belongs to a highly respectable family in Rhode Island. In her twentieth year she bade farewell to her home and the world, and embraced a life which her religion taught her was the only way to perfection. She entered the Convent of the Sisters of Charity in Madison, N. J., Oct. 2, 1862, and on the 1st of January, 1863, received the brown habit of the novice, and was immediately sent to Paterson, N. J., where she taught for some time in Parochial schools. In July, 1865, she was called again to Madison, and received the black habit of professed nuns; her novitiate lasting only one year and five months, or seven months less than was usually required, on account of her exemplary life and perfect docility during that period. On the 15th of August, 1865, she was sent in company with two other sisters to establish a convent in Hudson City, N. J.

In April, 1867, Rev. W. Walsh came there as pastor of St. Joseph's Church, and soon fell in love with Edith. He followed her with many professions of affection, continually urging her to leave the convent and go with him to some foreign country, where he would abandon his priesthood and marry her. This, to her, was sacrilege, and she refused to abandon her vocation and violate her vows. She was strictly scrupulous and exact in observing the rules of the Sisters, and accordingly wrote to Mother Xavier in Madison, imploring her, for her soul's sake, to remove her from Father Walsh. The Reverend Mother paid no attention to her letters, and in July, 1867, Edith went on her knees to the Mother Superior, and with tears, begged her not to send her back to Hudson City, because Father Walsh was in love with her, but she pleaded in vain. Driven to desperation, by what seemed to her a plot between Sisters and Priests, to effect the ruin of her soul and body, she ran away from the Convent on the 31st of January, 1868, and in her nun's dress arrived in Philadelphia. She was followed and persecuted by the priests, and when she went to Archbishop Spaulding, seeking protection, he refused to give her any assistance unless she would again enter a convent, which she refused to do. She was a stranger in a strange city, with only twenty-five cents in her possession. She walked from Baltimore to Philadelphia, accomplishing the journey in two weeks, and being forced to sleep in the open air, and beg bread to sustain her unhappy life. Finally she was forcibly abducted to the "House of Good Shepherds," in Manhattanville, and imprisoned there until the Superiors, fearful of consequences, released her, and she went to her friends. In the Fall of 1869 she became converted to the Protestant faith, and with her conversion came a desire to convert others, and to expose the Church, which claims to be the "Only true Church." Accordingly she prepared her lectures, and on the 5th of October, 1869, she commenced to deliver them in Jersey City, in the very community where the facts were accessible, and where she had been so cruelly dealt with. Since that time she has lectured with great success, meeting with warm friends everywhere, and accomplishing great good, both among Catholics and Protestants. She has the sympathy of many Catholics as well as Protestants, and the result of her experience and the story which she tells, is said to be a great falling off in the attendance in the convent seminaries. Her revelations only confirm suspicions which many already entertained, and in order to silence her, a variety of calumnies against her character have been scattered abroad. She has fearlessly confronted her traducers in Madison and Paterson and vindicated her fame, receiving the confirmation of her words from those who knew the secrets of the convent and were still devoted to the Catholic faith. Not only did they bear testimony to her own purity and goodness of character, but declared that her statements with regard to the corruption and cruelties of convent life were fully borne out by the facts. As these calumnies did not silence Miss O'Gorman, who bravely went to Madison, the headquarters of the Sisters, to confront them there, Catholics were forbidden to hear her. They gathered from miles around in a lawless riot, and made a cowardly attempt to shoot her down, but her life was providentially saved, and she is still as resolute, determined and persevering in publishing her knowledge of priestcraft as in the beginning, and has no idea of abandoning the lecturing field until she arouses the public to the danger which is in their midst. The public are beginning to appreciate the services of Miss O'Gorman, and pressing invitations are pouring in upon her to lecture from the principal cities of the United States. She purposes during the Summer to publish a book, in which she will give a full account of her life and experiences as a nun, and make some further disclosures of Romish discipline. She has also a new course of lectures in preparation.

Death of a Boy by Meddling with Machinery.

A boy about thirteen years old, named Charles Platt, residing in Jersey City, met with a terrible death, yesterday, in Colgate's soap factory, by being caught between a dummy and the flooring. He was literally cut in two above the hips. The accident occurred while the men were at dinner, when he undertook to manipulate the dummy, contrary to frequent warnings to keep aloof from it.

African M. E. Conference at Newark—Vicious Practices Among the Colored Clergymen.

The African M. E. Zion Conference is still in session in Newark, and is attended by clergymen from distant Conferences, and by a large number of colored Methodists from Newark, Jersey City, Elizabeth and other places. The Conference has not been without its share of the excitement of the day. Ex-Rev. John Seaman, who was expelled from the Conference last year for adultery, presented a petition asking for restoration. The petition was accompanied by the divorce which had been obtained from his former wife. A lengthy discussion ensued, in which Rev. Messrs. Wm. F. Butler, J. P. Thompson, Wm. H. Decker, George H. Washington and others participated. The Conference then unanimously refused to receive the petition.

The Committee on Complaints having investigated the case of Rev. Wm. A. Livingston, who was charged with habitual drunkenness, made a report recommending that the accused be brought to trial in open Conference. The Conference accepted the report, and the offending member was called up for trial, Rev. Mr. Decker acting as counsel for the accused, and Rev. Mr. Butler representing the Conference. Several members, including Rev. Messrs. Sweers, Ray, Roberts, Dempson, Lowery and Livingston were examined, and testified to the loose habits of the accused. He was found guilty and suspended for one year.

Yesterday afternoon was devoted to the examination of candidates for ordination and receiving lay delegates.

TOPICS IN THE RELIGIOUS PRESS.

The *Advance* makes some pertinent remarks with reference to the postures assumed by both clergy and laity, during Divine worship. It says:

"A lazy posture in the sanctuary is offensive to a refined and reverential mind. We should be not less particular, surely, as to our deportment in the sanctuary of God than in a friend's drawing-room. Yet, during prayers many sit without change of posture, and during the sermon some almost lie down. We once saw a layman in a Conference meeting lead in prayer with his hands in his pockets! Ministers also frequently assume a lazy attitude, while standing; leaning on the Bible, or the pulpit cushion, with arm or elbow, as if too languid to support themselves. If a short man does this, he adds to his diminutiveness and unimpressiveness; whereas by reason of his lack of stature he should stand erect, and make up by an appearance of life and vigor for his want of magnitude. If a tall man falls into the habit of leaning forward with one arm or elbow on the desk, while he preaches, he will be thought to be weak in the back, or else to be assuming a condescending or patronizing air toward the people, than which nothing can be more offensive. It has the practical effect, also, of reducing the dignity of what is said from oratory to conversation. Let the minister stand upright, in a manly posture, as though no desk were before him, and speak as with conscious strength, and with a suitable respect for himself and his hearers."

The *Moravian* advocates the use of "bulletin-boards" in churches. It considers that the reading of all the details concerning a Sunday-school pic-nic, price of tickets, order of arrangements, &c., from the pulpit is hardly appropriate. Further, it says: "We have often thought that a bulletin board containing the number of the hymns to be sung, such as used to be seen in some of our churches, would answer a very good purpose, the minister sometimes forgetting to pronounce the number with sufficient distinctness for those who are all hard of hearing. Such an arrangement would also be a help in a service in which there is a good deal of singing, as during the Passion Week, and where it is not customary to line the hymns. In this way the announcement of the hymns could be avoided, which especially in the services just mentioned often produces an unpleasant 'break.'"

At Home & Abroad (P. E.) has something to say with reference to Bishop Randall's jurisdiction, and his need of assistance:

"Bishop Randall has a field embracing no less than 330,000 square miles. This statement, however, gives but a poor idea of its magnitude, which is apparent only when we turn to a map of the United States. In this vast field he has only nine clerical helpers, though one additional missionary is supported in Colorado by an independent society. At Denver, the Bishop's residence, is Wolfe Hall, an institution for the education of girls. At this place, also, the Bishop is active in advancing theological education. At Cheyenne, Wyoming, he is aiming to establish firmly an Episcopal Institute. He has, also, at Golden City, Colorado, Jarvis Hall."

The same paper discusses the question, "Will our Women Work?" In reference to the so-called woman question it gives as its opinion that organization and combination among women is necessary, especially in the religious field. It says:

"That many of the women of the land are in earnest we cannot doubt, and it is very clear that, as a class, they are destined to occupy a higher and more useful position than heretofore; but as yet the advance has not taken precisely the direction that a missionary church could desire. The improvement, if such the timid will permit us to style it, is secular rather than religious; it tends to the forum, instead of the Church; to the ballot, instead of the mission-box.

Now, while it is no part of our business to speak against one form of female activity, we must very decidedly say something for the other. Though certain agitators may put what pleases them into their cry, our call will be for 'Woman at the mission-box!' Yes, let it be distinctly understood that we make a special call and demand upon woman, who is to help us in the great work of the Church. But are our good women doing nothing now? Nay, this is not a ground of complaint. In fact, we have no complaint against them at all. If their present help should suddenly be withdrawn, our work would assuredly fail. The praise of woman is heard in all our churches. No enterprise succeeds without her aid. No project prospers without her prayers. And yet, our women, in common with the other portions of the community, must come forward, in the spirit of this advancing age, and occupy new and more aggressive ground. Their fidelity must be brought to bear upon every interest of the Church. Their co-operative zeal must lend to missions a still greater force, coming now with an invincible, catapultic power to shiver and lay the strong towers of indifference in the dust, and now with the lens of love to burn down their battlements, and set the very foundations all aflame. Woman, as well as man, can do this; but, in order to accomplish the great results demanded, there must be not only more work, but more co-operation, and more and systematic action, all tending to one end."

The *Churchman* (Episcopal) discusses, with considerable feeling, the question of Church unity. It says:

"It is a matter to be considered whether the desire for Church unity, so generally expressed, has its origin wholly in a real perception of the evils of schism, and not also in part, in a weakening interest in theological differences. As indifference to religious truth increases, it naturally follows that the old lines of doctrinal distinction fade away and are forgotten, so that controversies which a few years ago called into play the utmost energies of the disputants, and convulsed large sections of the Church, have nothing but an historic interest for us. * * *

But a unity which springs out of indifference to theological truth and of a weariness of old controversies, has no very solid basis, and cannot be of much value. There is no conservative and much less any aggressive power in it. Men who come together on the broad platform of negations, who are friends merely because there are no moral convictions so dear to them that they will fight for them, can accomplish nothing by their union. There is a seeming strength derived from numbers, but nothing more.

We are, then, to ask, Who are these that cry for Church unity, and why do they thus cry? Is it because it is felt that the Church should be one, and that only as it is one can it do the will of God? If so, then they do not stand on negatives. They do not deny, but affirm. They do not reject dogmas as of no moment, and speak contemptuously of the contests of holy men in days past for the faith as battles of words. Earnest themselves, they honor earnestness wherever found, and bless those who have fought valiantly for the truth.

When such men unite—men whose whole hearts are penetrated with the desire to honor God—then the unity is worth something. There will be no disposition to set aside creeds, to deride doctrine, to reduce truth to its minimum. Not to believe as little as possible, but as much, will be their motto. But a unity that springs from indifference to truth, and which is to be brought about by reducing our articles of belief to the smallest possible compass, is only to play into the hands of the enemy. And there is a strong tendency in this direction in many minds, especially in those who undervalue fixed forms of Church polity."

The *Independent,* considering that lay delegation in the Methodist Church has received the requisite three-fourths vote, speaks as follows with reference to Rev. Dr. Curry, the leader of the opposition to its success:

"No more able manager, no more obstinate man, no man with a finer genius for ecclesiastical despotism lives at the present time than Dr. Curry, and he has displayed all his rare abilities in this fight. Having wheedled the lay-delegation men at the last General Conference into a compromise report that would require a three-fourths vote of the ministry for its adoption, he turned sharply round, in the face of a tremendous popular vote in his favor, and fought the report, skillfully mustering all the prejudices of the 'up-country' preachers, who believed that change is sacrilege. He wanted less than half a hundred votes of victory, and we must award him great credit for his skill, whatever our opinion may be of his fairness."

The *Christian Union* (Congregational) takes from the *Methodist* (Methodist) a history of the separation between the Northern and Southern branches of the Methodist Episcopal Church:

The separation "took place twenty-six years ago, the occasion being the ownership of slaves by Dr. James O. Andrew, a bishop of the Church. In the General Conference of 1844, a resolution was introduced and passed which declared that Bishop Andrew should desist from exercising the functions of his office because, through marriage and otherwise, he had become the owner of slaves. A declaration from the majority hereupon affirmed that these proceedings rendered a continuance of the jurisdiction of the General Conference over the Conferences of the slaveholding States intolerable, and a protest embodying what has been known as the "Plan of Separation" was signed by fifty-one delegates of the Conferences of Kentucky, Missouri, Holston, Tennessee, North Carolina, Ohio, Memphis, Arkansas, Virginia, Mississippi, Philadelphia, Texas, Illinois, Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina and New-Jersey. These Conferences met in convention, in 1845, at Louisville, and called the first General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. At this session, having constituted an independent, ecclesiastical body, they made overtures for fraternal relations to the Northern General Conference, and appointed Dr. Pierce as fraternal messenger; but when Dr. Pierce presented himself at the meeting of this Conference in 1848, he was met with a decided rebuff, and any negotiations were declined. The bad feeling between the two bodies was further inflamed by disputes concerning the division of Church property, which drifted into a litigation that lasted until 1856, and left the Southern branch in a state of such exasperation that to this day many of its oldest members regard all schemes for reunion with the liveliest abhorrence. When, at the close of the war, the difficulty of slavery having been removed, the Northern bishops, in June, 1865, made overtures for reunion, the Southern bishops forthwith published a pastoral address, in which they forewarned the Church South against the attempt made by the Northern Church to reunite the two bodies, and expressed their conviction that the bishops and preachers of the Methodist Episcopal Church were endeavoring to "disintegrate and then absorb our membership individually." The general tone of Southern sentiment seems to make it quite clear that, however union may be desired in certain quarters, the opposition to it can only become extinct with the generation under which it originated.

BASE-BALL.

Eckford vs. Stars—Stars Victorious.

The tournament at Prospect Park Fair Grounds, together with the coldness of the weather, probably, caused the slim attendance of spectators that witnessed the Eckford-Star match which was played yesterday at the Capatoline. In consequence of the rain which seemed imminent the game was called at the end of the eighth inning, leaving the result 15 to 9, and thus preventing the Eckfords making up their deficiency, which, judging from their desperate batting in the eighth inning, they had determined to do. The game was quite interesting, and much applauded on both sides. Two home runs were made—one by Duffy and one by Rogers. This has been a disastrous week to the Eckfords, having lost three games—one with the Atlantics, score 29 to 6, and one with the Mutuals, 22 to 8, making a total, with the present, of 76 runs against, and 23 in their favor. Score is appended:

ECKFORD.	O.	R.	STAR.	O.	R.
Allison, 1st b.	3	1	Rogers, c.	3	2
Hunt, l. f.	4	1	Jewell, l. f.	2	3
Eevyr, s. s.	2	1	Dollard, s. s.	3	2
R. Hunt, 2 b.	3	0	Clyne, r. f.	3	1
McDermott, p.	3	0	Cummings, p.	3	1
Jos. Snyder, r. f.	3	0	Beavens, 2d b.	4	0
Jas. Snyder, c.	3	1	North, c. f.	4	0
Duffy, 3d b.	2	2	Packer, 1st b.	1	3
Lynch, c. f.	1	2	Manley, 3d b.	1	3
Total	24	9	Total	24	15

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	Total.
Eckford	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	6	9
Star	3	2	1	5	3	0	0	1	15

Improvement of Marsh Lands in New-Jersey—Opposition to Carrying Out the Bill.

Yesterday morning the Driggs Drainage Company made application to the Essex County Supreme Court for the appointment of three Commissioners, under the act of the last Legislature, to take marsh lands in Union, Middlesex and Essex Counties for improvement. The appointment of the Commissioners is the first step in the progress of the vast improvement which the Company proposes to make in the now worthless lands of these counties. The bill, the provisions of which were published in these columns at the time of its passage by the Legislature, has met with considerable opposition from first to last by some of the property-owners, who claim that it is an outrage upon the rights of property. This party was represented yesterday by Ex-Senator Frelinghuysen and N. McCarter. The Company was represented by Ex-Chancellor Williamson and Hon. Courtlandt Parker. The Company asked for the immediate appointment of Commissioners to carry out the provisions of the bill. The party in opposition asked two weeks time to examine all the features of the bill, and this the Court granted. A strong fight will be made by some of the owners of lands sought to be taken, Ex-Senator Clark, of Elizabeth, heading the opposition. The discontented property-owners seek to defeat the Company by securing the appointment of Commissioners who have all along opposed the bill.

Army of the Constitution—An Invitation to the Lately Erring Brothers.

At a stated conclave of McClellan Camp No. 1, of the Army of the Constitution, held in Brooklyn on Friday evening, 20th inst., Gen. E. A. Kozlay, E. C., presiding, the following preamble and resolutions were introduced by the Council of Administration, and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It is the duty of every patriot who loves his country, above all partisan considerations, to use his influence to unite the people of the North, South, East and West of this great Republic—not only in territory, but also in heart and good feeling toward each other, as it used to be in the olden time; and that the ill-feeling engendered during the late war shall be, as far as possible, forgotten and obliterated from the minds of the people: And,

Whereas, Such feelings, even in their subsidence, are not let alone, but are still kept alive and agitated by various demonstrations in the interests of certain party organizations. Be it, therefore,

Resolved, That the Army of the Constitution knows not and does not acknowledge, since the close of the late war, any difference or distinction between a Northern and Southern soldier or sailor, and has opened its doors to the brave men who fought against them and cordially invites them to membership in the Army of the Constitution, the better to carry out the objects of the organization.

Resolved, That the Adjutant of this Charter Camp of the State of New-York of the Army of the Constitution is hereby ordered to cause 2,000 copies of this declaration to be printed and a copy thereof to be sent to the various newspapers of the country, in order that the Democratic and Conservative soldiers and sailors of the late war (North and South) shall become aware of the objects of the organization.

Attempted Murder of a White Man by a Negro—Intimacy with the Wife of the Latter the Alleged Cause.

On Friday night, Mr. Robert Gilleland was assaulted in a house in Division-street by Samuel Bergen, a colored man, who had been for a long time in the employ of a neighbor of Gilleland's. Without a word of explanation, the latter sprang upon his victim, knocking him down with a club. Having broken his weapon, the negro then seized another, and beat the senseless man unmercifully. Officer Monaghan, who heard Gilleland's first cry of murder, ran to the spot and caught Bergen before he could escape. He was taken to the County Jail, where he was committed to await the result of Gilleland's injuries. A number of residents in the locality, attracted by the noise, gathered around the party, and after Bergen was taken away carried Mr. Gilleland to his home, where Dr. Charles Dunham, Jr., dressed his wounds. He is still suffering and his life is despaired of.

Bergen had an examination before Recorder Nevins yesterday, the complaint having been made by Officer Monaghan. The prisoner stated that he had proof that Gilleland had seduced his wife, and that their improper intimacy had been carried on for a long time without his knowledge. The affair creates considerable excitement in New-Brunswick. The reputation of Gilleland has been good, and Bergen has also been esteemed as an honest, hard-working man.

Music in the Public Squares.

The Department of Public Parks announce that if the weather be fine there will be music in Tompkins-square by the Central Park Band, on Tuesday, 24th inst., from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M. The following is the programme:

PART I.

1. Quickstep, "Life of Paris".....Offenbach
2. Overture, "Zampa".....Herold
3. Air, "The Exile of Erin".....Moore
4. Pappagino Polka.....Mozart

PART II.

5. Waltz, "Die Werber".....Lanner
6. Grand selection from "Traviata".....Verdi
7. Air, "O, Ye Tears".....Abt
8. Galop, "Militaire Attaque".....Kuhner

PART III.

9. Grand March from "Tannhauser".....Wagner
10. Waltz, "Immortellen".....Gungl
11. Mazourka "Champetre".....J. Strauss
12. Galop "Emgesendst".....J. Strauss
13. Popular Airs.....G. Weigand

Musical entertainments will also be given in Washington-square, on Wednesday, from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M., and in Madison-square, on Thursday, from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M. should the weather be fine.

Hunting a Criminal—The Search for the Murderer of Brodhead.

Since the discharge of John Fleming, who was arrested at Newark upon suspicion of being the escaped Brodhead murderer, nothing has been heard of the latter, although it is supposed that he is somewhere in the vicinity of Morristown, N. J. The search has been continued. Every detective and constable and railroad official have been worried to look out for a man with a scar over his left eye, which eye is smaller than the other, for a man dressed like an engineer or coal heaver. The hunted murderer is surrounded by vigilant officers, who are all awake to the fact that he is in their midst. On Thursday officers were sent out under the direction of Detective Wambold to visit the gangs of laborers on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, among whom it is thought the murderer may be found. A man was found at Dover who is known as John McLean on Friday, who was at first supposed to be the long sought criminal, but he afterward proved to be an innocent laborer. Yesterday afternoon a gentleman from Hackettstown stated at the Hoboken Depot that a man who was supposed to be Brooks had been seen in Hackettstown Sail yesterday morning. The officers of the Railroad Company have issued descriptions of the murderer to the foremen of all the shops on the road.

At gold prices, the largest assortment in the City of boots and shoes for ladies, gentlemen and children at E. A. Brooks'. This is the largest house in the City, No. 575 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel. Great reduction. Soiled shoes half price.—*Advertisement.*

A Luxury.—Dr. Johnson's delicious Tooth Powder is for sale by all druggists. Depot, No. 111 East 12th-st.

Ladies who use Cosmetics to give whiteness and softness to their complexion and skin, should be careful to use nothing but the very best preparations for that purpose. LAIRD'S BLOOM OF YOUTH has recently been chemically analyzed by Prof. C. F. Chandler, Chemist to the Board of Health, declared harmless and entirely free from any material injurious to health. This delightful toilet acquisition has superseded all other preparations for beautifying the complexion; it imparts beauty, softness and smoothness to the skin, at the same time will remove all discolorations. Sold at all druggists' and fancy-goods dealers' everywhere.

Trusses, Bandages, &c.—Wear the best. "SEELEY'S HARD RUBBER TRUSS" cures rupture; cool, light, safe, comfortable; used in bathing; indestructible; cheap trusses, &c.; correct adjustment. Satisfaction guaranteed. Establishment No. 3 Ann-st.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Office, (Established 20 years,) 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

DIED.

BATES.—Suddenly, on Saturday, May 21, Capt. John G. Bates, son of the late Gilbert Bates.

Funeral notice in Monday papers.

BERRY.—On Saturday, May 21, Elizabeth Lumley, relict of John W. Berry, Esq., in the 82d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 354 West 32d-st., on Monday, the 23d inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

☞ Paterson, N. J., papers please copy.

BUCKNAM.—The remains of Ezra Bucknam, who died at Port-au-Prince, Hayti, Oct. 28, 1869, having been received, a funeral service will be held at his late residence, No. 112 Lexington-avenue, this (Sunday) afternoon at two o'clock.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

COOPER.—At Montclair, N. J., on Friday, May 20, Edward Cooper, formerly of Throg's Neck, N. Y., and son of the late George Duncan Cooper, Esq., in his 65th year.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral from his late residence on Monday, at 12 o'clock, without further invitation. Trains leave New-York at 11 o'clock A. M.

☞ Albany, N. Y., and St. John, N. B., papers please copy.

EDWARDS.—At Jamaica, L. I., on Friday morning, 20th inst., Gouverneur Edwards, aged 75 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, on Fulton-street, Sunday, May 22, at 2 P. M.

☞ Baltimore, Md., papers please copy.

ELDRIDGE.—On Saturday, the 21st inst., Julia Norton, youngest child of Thomas P. and Julia Eldridge, in the 4th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 8 East 36th-st., on Monday, the 23d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

NIELSON.—On Saturday morning, May 21, after a long illness, Mary Elizabeth Nielson, eldest daughter of William and Mary Thomson Nielson.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Monday afternoon at 4 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 343 West 22d-st. The remains will be interred in Marble Cemetery, 2d-st.

OSBORNE.—At Jersey City, on Saturday, May 21, inst., Mrs. Eliza Osborne, in the 57th year of her age.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, at New-Rochelle, on Monday, 23d inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M. Cars leave New-Haven Depot, 27th-st., at 11½ A. M.

SECOR.—At Munich, Bavaria, on Sunday, April 10, Lydia S. Secor, wife of Charles A. Secor.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services from Zion Church, Madison-av. and 38th-st., on Monday, May 23, at 10½ o'clock A. M. The remains will be interred in the family vault, Marble Cemetery, 2d-st.

WHITLOCK.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, May 18, of pneumonia, Noah Stoddard Whitlock, aged 43 years, 1 month and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Elm-place Congregational Church, at 1½ o'clock, on Sunday afternoon.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PLAIN FIGURES.

White French China Dinner Sets, 162 pieces, second quality, $30. All of our goods marked in plain figures.

W. J. F. DAILY & CO.,
No. 631 Broadway.

PLAIN FIGURES.

White French China Dinner Sets, 175 pieces, best quality, $39 50. All of our goods marked in plain figures.

W. J. F. DAILY & CO.,
No. 631 Broadway.

PLAIN FIGURES.

Colored and gilt French China Dinner Sets, 169 pieces. Prices, $67. Everything to be sold.

W. J. F. DAILY & CO.,
No. 631 Broadway.

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Plain and rich Engraved Table-glass, Silver-plated Ware, Best Sheffield Table Cutlery, Clocks, Bronzes, Gass-fixtures, &c., at about half price.

QUITTING THE BUSINESS.

W. J. F. DAILY & CO.,
No. 631 Broadway.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES & JEWELRY SELLING AT REDUCED PRICES, also taken in exchange and bought for cash. GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 514 Broadway, under the St. Nicholas Hotel, between Broome and Spring streets, formerly No. 415 Broadway.

NOTICE.

The Free Labor and Intelligence Bureau, under the charge of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, has removed to Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, one block west of Broadway, where parties can be furnished with first-class help of both sexes free of charge. JAMES DONAHUE, Superintendent.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LITOLFF'S STANDARD AND POPULAR EDITIONS OF CLASSICAL MUSIC. Unrivaled in beauty and in cheapness. Aggregate price of the Standard Edition, 1½ cents per page; of the Popular Edition 1 cent per page. Catalogue gratis, on application. HENRY LITOLFF, No. 211 4th-av.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

SHEPHERD'S FOLD.

The friends of this Institution are cordially invited to visit the new Home in 86th-st., east of 2d-av., the 24th, 25th and 26th of May, between the hours of 11 and 5 o'clock. An assortment of useful and fancy articles will be offered for sale, also, refreshments of every variety. The Shepherd's Fold may be reached by the 2d-av. cars, which pass the grounds, or through the Central Park to 79th-st., thence to 3d-av., crossing over at 86th-st.

REV. WM. H. BOOLE WILL PREACH in the Beekman Hill M. E. Church, SABBATH MORNING at 10½ o'clock. Preaching in the EVENING by Rev. Hart F. Pease, at 7¾ o'clock. Philip Phillips, Esq., will give a concert for the benefit of the Water-street Home for Women, THURSDAY EVENING, 26th inst., at 7¾ o'clock, at the Beekman Hill M. E. Church. Tickets 50 cents.

THE TENTH ANNUAL MEETING of the Baptist Sunday-school Union will be held in the house of worship of the Tabernacle Baptist Church, in 2d-av., near 10th-st., New-York, on THURSDAY EVENING, May 26, 1870, at 7¾ o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. Thomas D. Anderson, D. D., of New-York; Rev. F. Pentecost, of Brooklyn, and others.

ALLEN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Rivington and Delancey sts.—Rev. Wm. McAlister, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 1½ P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6 o'clock. Seats free. Strangers and others cordially invited.

UNITY CHAPEL, HARLEM, 128TH-st. and 4th-av., Fourth Unitarian Society.—The Pastor, Rev. W. T. Clarke, will preach THIS MORNING, and Oliver Dyer, Esq., will lecture in the evening on *Saving Faith.* Services at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. The public cordially invited.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF SEA AND LAND, corner Market and Henry sts.—Preaching SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M., by Pastor, Rev. Edward Hopper. Seamen are kindly invited. Seats all free. Sabbath-school at 9 and 2. Teachers wanted.

"WHAT OF THE NIGHT?"—A Discourse by Rev. Charles F. Lee, to be delivered at Oriental Hall, No. 205 East 27th-st., near 3d-av., SUNDAY MORNING, May 22; services commence at 10¾ o'clock. Seats free; public cordially invited.

ST. TIMOTHY'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 56th and 57th sts., west of 8th-av.—SUNDAY services 10½ A. M., 7½ o'clock P. M. Sunday-school at 2½ o'clock P. M. No pews sold or rented, and no sittings reserved.

REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL preach in Trenor's Lyric Hall, 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*Divine and Human Punishment.*

HOWARD MISSION AND HOME FOR LITTLE WANDERERS, No. 40 New Bowery.—Sunday-school SUNDAY, at 2½ P. M., and preaching at 7½ P. M., in the Chapel. All are invited to both services.

ELDER GEORGE A. BROWN, OF Hackensack, N. J., will preach at the Advent Mission Church, No. 138 West 24th-st., SUNDAY, May 22, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., and at Temperance Hall, No. 405 Grand-st., corner of Clinton, at 3 o'clock P. M. Preaching as usual at 10½ A. M.

CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER, corner of 82d-st. and 4th-av., Rev. J. W. Shackelford, Rector.—Divine service at 10½ A. M., 2½ and 7¾ P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 56th-st., near Broadway.—SUNDAY, May 22, 1870, services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. J. D. Wilson, Pastor.

REV. S. A. COREY, D. D., WILL preach in the Murray Hill Baptist Chapel, Lexington-av., near 37th-st., on May 22, at 10½ A. M. and at 7¾ P. M.

REV. J. M. PULLMAN WILL preach at the Church of our Savior, (Sixth Universalist,) 35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING.

ST. LUKE'S M. E. CHURCH, 41ST-ST., near 6th-av.—Preaching by Rev. C. S. Harrower, Pastor, on SUNDAY, 22d, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. MERRILL RICHARDSON, THE eloquent and popular Pastor of the Salem-st. Church, Worcester, Mass., who has received such an urgent and unanimous call from the New-England Congregational Church of this City, will supply that pulpit on SUNDAY, May 22. Services MORNING and EVENING in Rutgers Chapel, 5th-av., between 41st and 42d sts.

REV. DR. GALLAUDET WILL DEliver a lecture on the *Instruction of Deaf Mutes and the Sign Language,* in the Sunday-school of St. Ann's Church, 18th-st., near 5th-av., (the proceeds to be appropriated to the Mission Work of the Church,) next TUESDAY EVENING, the 24th inst., at 8 o'clock. Tickets at McIntyre's, corner Broadway and 18th-st., Holmes & Co., No. 814 Broadway, and at the door.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—Preaching at the Mariners' Church, corner of Catharine and Madison sts., SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Prof. Benj. N. Martin, of New-York University. Preaching at Water-st. Mission by Rev. G. W. Jones, at 3 P. M., and at No. 275 West-st., at 3½ P. M., by the associate Pastor, Rev. Benj. F. Millard.

FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF THE Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st.—the original mission at the Points, Rev. J. N. Shaffer, Superintendent. Preaching at 10½ A. M., and in the open air in front of the Mission, by Rev. P. Germond, at 4 o'clock P. M.; and in the Chapel at 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9½ A. M., and from 2 to 4 P. M. Friends of the cause are invited.

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH—Between Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. A. K. Sanford, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 7¾ o'clock P. M. Prayer-meeting on WEDNESDAY EVENING, and experience meeting on FRIDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock. Seats free. Strangers and others are invited to attend.

NORTH-WEST REFORMED CHURCH, Rev. H. D. Ganse, Pastor, now worshiping in the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.—Divine service every SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 3½ A. M. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. Prayer-meeting every WEDNESDAY EVENING at 7¾ o'clock. Strangers cordially invited.

THE CORNER-STONE OF THE NEW edifice of the North-west Reformed Church at the corner of Madison-av. and 57th-st., will be laid by leave of Providence, on MONDAY, 23d inst., at 4 P. M. Rev. Dr. Isaac Ferris, Dr. John Cotton Smith, Dr. John Hall, Dr. Ridgaway, Dr. Rogers, Dr. Chambers and Mr. Ganse, the Pastor, will participate in the services.

THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY will hold a public meeting on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Baptist Tabernacle, No. 162 2d-av., near 10th-st. Addresses may be expected from Rev. Dr. Samson, President of Columbian College, Washington, D. C.; Rev. Dr. MacLean, late President of Princeton College, and others.

AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN FREE CHURCH, Masonic Hall, 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Chas. B. Smyth preaches SUNDAY MORNING, and proposes to establish in this City a Church upon a liberal Evangelical basis. He and his friends would be glad to have the co-operation of all who approve of the undertaking.

ASCENSION DAY.—THURSDAY, THE 26th inst., services at St. Ann's Free Church, 18th-st., near 5th-av., at 7½ and 10½ A. M., with Holy Communion, at 4 P. M. for deaf mutes, and 8 P. M. All those who have been confirmed in St. Ann's Parish are invited to attend either the 7½ or 10½ A. M. service on Whitsunday, the 5th of June.

PAPAL INFALLIBILITY.—REV. GEO. F. Seymour, D. D., Professor in the General Theological Seminary, will preach a sermon on the above topic on SUNDAY EVENING, May 22, in St. Chrysostom's Church, 7th-av., corner of 39th-st., for the benefit of the Church Reading-room. Services will begin at 7¾ o'clock. Seats all free.

GRAND TEMPERANCE RALLY AT Cooper Institute, large hall, every SUNDAY NIGHT. Addresses by Rev. Mr. Hosmer, editor of the *Northern Independent,* and others. Singing by the Marion Division Glee Club. Stephen Merritt, Jr., G. W. P., will preside.

ANTIOCH BAPTIST CHURCH, NO. 264 Bleecker-st.—Rev. John Love, Jr., Pastor elect, will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING, at the usual hours. Subject for morning discourse—*Stumbling Blocks;* for the evening—*Esther's Resolve.* Seats free. All are invited.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Clinton-st. and 1st-place, South Brooklyn.—Hours of service, 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Preaching by Rev. Thomas A. Webb. Residents of South Brooklyn and strangers cordially invited.

A MEETING IN BEHALF OF THE Evangelical Alliance will be held in the Tabernacle Church, (Dr. Thompson's,) 34th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by Bishop Janes and Rev. Drs. Eldridge and Eddy.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, COOPER Institute, Room No. 24.—Preaching on SUNDAY by Elder W. N. Pile, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., on subjects connected with the *Coming and Kingdom of Christ.* All who wish to hear the pure Gospel message are invited. Seats free.

REV. S. H. TYNG, JR., WILL PREACH in the new Floating Church of our Savior on SUNDAY AFTERNOON next, divine service commencing at 3½ o'clock. The attention of Episcopalians particularly is invited to the work this Mission is effecting among the men of the sea.

REV. GEO. H. HEPWORTH WILL preach at the Church of the Messiah, corner of Park-av. and 34th-st., SUNDAY, May 22, Morning and Evening. Subject—Morning—*The Bible, and How to Read It.*

ST. PAUL'S REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, Reservoir-square, 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. Alexander R. Thompson, D. D., Pastor.—Please God, divine service on SUNDAY, 22d inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Sunday-school and children's service at 9 o'clock A. M.

THE BIBLE.—REV. OSCAR HUGO WILL preach SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the M. E. Church, Washington Heights, and in the MORNING in Riverdale Presbyterian Church. Subject—*Protestant Rights in Roman Catholic Countries.*

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—SUNDAY Rev. S. F. Holmes will preach at 7½ and 10½ A. M. and 2½ P. M. for deaf mutes, and Rev. Dr. Denison at 7¾ P. M. At 4 P. M. choral service with catechetical instruction.

THE EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, on 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. G. F. Krotel, D. D., Pastor. Services SUNDAY, 22d inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. H. D. NORTHROP, PASTOR, will preach in the West Twenty-third-street Presbyterian Church, near 7th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 7¾ P. M. All are cordially invited to these services.

EVANGELIST PREACHING ON THE *Unity of the Church and Her Preparation for the Coming of the Lord,* at Catholic Apostolic Church, 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., SUNDAY EVENING, May 22, at 7½ o'clock.

ROSE HILL M. E. CHURCH, 27TH-ST., between 2d and 3d avs.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. J. E. Searles, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Preaching on SABBATH by the Pastor, Rev. Geo. M. McEckron, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

THAT MAN OF GOD, CONCERNING whom so many false and scurrilous reports have been published, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Second Child.*—Ecc. iv., 13-16.

UNITARIAN CHRISTIANITY.—REV. H. W. Bellows preaches every SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, in Brevoort Hall, No. 154 East 54th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. The public are cordially invited.

REV. ISAAC WESCOTT, D. D., WILL preach in Plymouth Baptist Church, 51st-st., between 9th and 10th avs., SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject, in the evening—*The Life of Queen Esther.* Sunday-school at 9 and 2 o'clock.

SEVENTEENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Preaching MORNING and EVENING by the Pastor, Rev. J. S. Willis, Evening subject—*The Prudent Man.* Love-feast at 3½ P. M.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH, NO. 24 WEST 28th-st., near Broadway, Rev. C. C. Foote, Pastor.—SUNDAY services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for EVENING—*Insanity.* Seats free.

REV. DR. CARTER WILL PREACH on behalf of the Children's Fold on SUNDAY EVENING, May 21, at Zion Church, Madison-av. and 38th-st. Services at 7½ o'clock.

MURRAY HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 40th-st., near Lexington-av.—Services on SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. George S. Chambers.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, near 3d-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY, by Rev. T. H. Burch, Pastor, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Seats free. Sabbath-school at 9 and 2.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—THE Pastor, Rev. L. S. Weed, will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Seats free. All cordially invited.

FREE CHURCH OF ST. MATTHIAS, No. 210 West 42d-st., near Broadway and 7th-av.—Service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sermon, SUNDAY EVENING, May 22, by Rev. Samuel Cooke, D. D.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH—West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. R. S. McArthur, SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

MRS. NELLIE J. T. BRIGHAM WILL speak before the Society of Spiritualists at Apollo Hall, Broadway and 28th-st., on SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Children's Lyceum at 3½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY LIGHT, 7th-av., next to 34th-st.—Rev. Wm. F. Lewis will preach at 10½ A. M., and Rev. Clement J. Whipple at 7½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—REV. Dr. Cheever will preach in the hall corner Broadway and 28th-st., (entrance on 28th-st.,) on SABBATH MORNING at 10½ o'clock.

AMITY BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 54th-st., near 8th-av.—Rev. William R. Williams, D. D., is expected to preach in this Church on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION.—There will be a free service in this Church, corner of 5th-av. and 10th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

DAILY UNION PRAYER-MEETING.—Lecture-room, Young Men's Christian Association, 23d-st., corner 4th-av., from 4 to 5 o'clock P. M. The public are invited.

YOUNG MEN'S PRAYER-MEETING every THURSDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock. Young men are invited.

PEW FOR SALE.—NO. 117 IN DR. HALL'S Church, corner of 19th-st. and 5th-av. Apply at No. 32 West 19th-st.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH, [illegible]

AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS.

Facts and Figures of Interest to Every One Who Reads.

Rapid Growth of Journalism in this Country—The Pioneer Newspapers and Editors—The Press in Franklin's Day and Now—Papers of All Kinds and in All Languages—Interesting Statistics.

FRANKLIN mentions, in his Autobiography, the trouble which he found in obtaining work in New-York and Philadelphia, after he had left his brother, and wandered forth to seek his fortune. He speaks of those with whom he came in contact, KEIMER, MEREDITH, BRADFORD, and others, and of many of those he gives such portraitures that they seem to be as real as Tom Jones or Joseph Surface, the contemporary creations of the novelists' and dramatists' art. Had the philosopher lived at the present day, he could no longer have particularized the masters and journeymen of the printer's business, or have become acquainted with all the editors of New-York or its rival city. The profession of journalism has grown immensely in power and importance; its members do not now publish the Bible in installments when domestic news becomes scarce, but are overcrowded with that which ought justly to have a place, and are only troubled with the difficulty of finding room for what is necessary. The traditions of the printing-house have changed; the editor is no longer addressed as Mr. Printer; the publisher is not the writer, but is rather an eminent commercial man, and cares little about the views expressed by the journal; the race of reporters, of whom JOHNSON and MEMORY WOODFALL were the first, has been entirely the growth of the last century, and the application of their labors to local news is of so recent a date that many middle-aged men of New-York can recollect when a reporter was looked upon as a spy and an eaves-dropper. All the procedures of the journal of today differ from those of FRANKLIN or of ISAIAH THOMAS.

PIONEER JOURNALISM.

HENRY O'REILLY, now living in this City at a green and vigorous old age, and THURLOW WEED, the great politician of the century, were contemporaries as editors in Rochester, N. Y., when the first daily journal was printed away from tide-water. It was called the *Daily Advertiser*, and was a striking example of the enterprise of the American people. Its material was conveyed by slow and laborious wagoning and on diminutive boats up the Mohawk and through Central New-York till it reached its destination, in a village of five or six thousand inhabitants, and its columns chronicled the completion of the Erie Canal. Rochester at that time was only eleven years removed from the wilderness, and the Indian and the stumps of trees were to be found in every street and every garden. The fruit of this early development is shown in the fact that the newspaper business in that place is the greatest of any town in the United States of equal size, more than twice that of Troy and Charleston, which were places of importance before a log cabin was put up at the Genesee Falls. Ohio and Western New-York, before the completion of the great canal, were very unfavorably situated for the publication of newspapers. Paper was brought from the East, slowly and expensively; buildings fit for use for editorial purposes were infrequent, so much so that COWDREY, a well-known editor in those days, put up the first press in Mount Morris under a tree, where he also arranged his type in cases, and was obliged to retreat into the cabin of a friendly settler when a thunder-storm occurred. Cincinnati soon followed the Flour City with a daily, and the whole great West imitated.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE PRESS.

New-York and Philadelphia had been growing with great rapidity since the Revolution, but their journals had not increased in value. It is true that they were larger, but they differed from the former sheets simply as a big boy of twelve years of age differs from a small boy of the same age. The same puerility of remarks, and the same bitterness of recrimination existed in 1830 that did in 1800, and no more enterprise was visible in gathering news. At this period, however, the penny Press was established, and the collector of paragraphs had an occupation. Whoever compares the London *Times* of today with the London *Times* of 1840, will find little difference. The editorials were just as well written then as now, the pages were just as broad, and the accounts of proceedings at the Mansion House, with the dates suppressed, might do for yesterday. It was not so in America. Pittsburg, Springfield, Troy, print journals today far superior to those of any city of the United States in 1840. The best paper of nearly thirty years ago was the New-York *Tribune*, when edited by Mr. GREELEY and Mr. RAYMOND, yet who would compare it with the papers of today? All that was possible for two men to do they did; but exertion has its limits. The TIMES of this morning has intelligence from every part of the globe; its correspondents and those of the Associated Press are to be found in every city of the civilized world. The departments added since the establishment of the penny Press have completely changed the modern newspaper. The commercial article, City news, law intelligence, reports of sermons and public meetings, and all the varied contrivances of the editor to obtain news have been added within a few years.

MECHANICAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The progress of the machinist and inventor has been equally great. When the first Napier press was set up in this City forty-two years ago, curious travelers made a two days' journey to see it. Its great size, its resounding clash when the bed had reached the end of the track, its great speed, and the ease with which its work was accomplished, compared with the laborious hand-press, excited the astonishment of the visitors. Yet that machine was far inferior to those of the same pattern now manufactured in this City, moving with twice the velocity, and requiring only half the propelling power. The type-revolving press was another wonder, and the telegraph has enabled news to be sent without messengers other than electricity. Stereotyping for newspapers has been in use in this City since 1861, and the buildings used for journals have been built continually better. In this the TIMES set the example, and although many noble edifices have since been constructed, none surpass it either in beauty or convenience.

THE RELIGIOUS PRESS.

Specialties in journalism have been recent. Almost every department of commerce has now its organ, and every new sect or ism also has one. The first published of these, except a shipping list, was a religious periodical, still existing. The experiment was regarded as rash and injudicious, and failure was predicted. Yet, in spite of all prognostications of ill-success, the largest weekly newspaper in the country, and the one with the most advertising, is a religious journal. The present year there are 282 different religious periodicals issued in the United States and British Provinces of North America. Fourteen of these have a circulation of over 20,000 each, and the total number of copies printed yearly may be given as 70,000,000. Their receipts from this, with advertisements, is not less than $5,200,000. So it will be seen that the religious sentiment of the community, besides the contributions for churches and in churches, pays voluntarily this immense sum for religious instruction. The Methodists and Presbyterians publish the most newspapers, and the Episcopalians and Universalists and Unitarians the least in proportion to their numbers. Out of this great number of religious periodicals, about 100 pay occasionally for their articles, and some thirty do habitually. The rest depend upon contributions from volunteers to fill their columns. The Jewish Press is quite strong for the number professing that religion, and the Spiritualists have a large circulation for their papers. The anti-religious sentiment is represented by but two periodicals.

EDUCATION.

A subject related to religion, and upon which much is said in the religious Press, is that of education. Many periodicals have been established on this specialty, but it is believed that none of them ever made money. A similar result is experienced in England, and these publications are only kept alive with a great deal of nursing. Sixty-two of these periodicals circulate about 20,000 a month, while few of the others reach 3,000, and most are under 1,000. Although we do not have a State religion, we have a State system of schools, and half of the Legislatures of the North make an annual appropriation for the benefit of educational periodicals. The total number of copies published of all these yearly is about 1,400,000, and their receipts are about $217,000. It is only just to add that most of these magazines are very weak, in an intellectual point of view, and that it is a wonder that they live at all.

AGRICULTURAL JOURNALS.

This is a class very largely developed in the United States. Many of them are edited by men of high attainments, and there is a great deal of zeal and public spirit to be found among them. They have an abundant advertising patronage, and it is worthy of note that while half of all new journals on other subjects die within a couple of years, very few of those devoted to the cultivation of the soil have been other than successful, even when badly conducted. It is not generally known that there are in all 101 newspapers of this kind. Many are subdivided into specialties—two, for instance, almost exclusively relating to bees. The income of these papers, taken together, is about $2,800,000. It has not been a great while since the first weekly agricultural paper appeared, and it was regarded as an innovation that would not be successful. Yet that it has been we now have abundant proof.

FINANCIAL AND BUSINESS.

Commerce and finance are not neglected by the Americans. There are 157 journals published on these subjects in the country, subdivided into almost every branch. Many of them are conducted by persons who are not experts, but where the direction is given to men of ability and enterprise a good pecuniary result is reached. There are papers devoted to those who go down to the sea, to leather and its manufactures, to drugs, iron, oil, railroads, dry-goods, tobacco, wine, insurance and real estate. The last are generally weak, as they are simply advertising sheets. Almost every department of trade has its organ; books, for instance, have five, and printers have six. It is much more economical and advantageous to the advertiser to use these special channels than to employ those of greater circulation and weight, but which, nevertheless, do not reach so largely the class for which they are designed. There is a daily legal journal published in New-York City, and twenty-five law periodicals besides are published at different intervals. It has been a great convenience to the profession, for, with the exception of our own paper, there is no daily giving general news which at the same time furnishes exhaustive reports of the proceedings in the courts of law. Thirty-three is the number of the scientific and mechanical periodicals issued, some of them of quite a high caliber. They generally suffer, however, from the fact that their patronage has not generally been sufficiently large, and the scientific training of their editors not thorough enough, to make a decided impression. It is by no means certain when you talk to the editor of a scientific periodical that you talk to a scientific man. There are ten sporting periodicals, so-called, and mostly of a low kind. Music is talked about by twenty-six editors, through as many magazines or newspapers. The criticism in these papers, however, is far below the level of the great dailies, and the most of them seem simply to have their reason of being in the necessities of their publishers' business. Woman's rights are represented by six periodicals, one published in German in this City. They have not received excellent support. Freemasonry has twenty-two representatives in the Press, Odd Fellowship eleven, and total abstinence forty. Few of these have much vitality.

NEWSPAPERS IN FOREIGN LANGUAGES.

Newspapers have been printed in German in this country since the middle of the last century, but it was not until the great immigration in this country, after 1847, that the German element became really insoluble—speaking in the terms of chemistry. It is no longer necessary for a German to know English in the cities of America; all his acquaintances are German. He is christened in German, is married in German, and when he dies it is recorded in German "that our beloved brother has been taken away," signed by all the nearest relatives. The German has his beer garden, his school, his church, his theater, and every necessity of life supplied to him without knowing English. Why should he learn it? As a consequence of this the German portion of our population read only German newspapers, and these journals are therefore stronger for it. There are 258 German newspapers in America, being most numerous in Pennsylvania. In that State they have been a little affected by the English element acting on their own, and the writing of these journals is not so much involved grammatically as what is written by Germans. It adheres more closely to the Pennsylvania dialect. In Canada and the United States there are forty-eight French papers, many of them exceedingly well written, but none having a large circulation. The two dailies published in this City do not contrast unfavorably with those issued in Paris or Brussels. The Scandinavians have been pouring in here lately in vast numbers, and are a reading people. There are fifteen papers published for their edification, one being daily. The Dutch language, although it has been spoken in this State for 250 years, has never been used to any extent for periodical literature in this State. One or two Dutch papers have lingered along for a brief existence. The Dutch element with us, however, has always been quite large. In 1770 the English and Dutch were on an equality in this State, and there must have been at least 200,000 of the former within the limits of the colony. Yet there was never a Dutch paper in Albany or Schenectady, at Rondout or Saugerties. It is still spoken in these places by some of the old families. There are four Italian, three Welsh, ten Spanish, and two Bohemian newspapers. One periodical is printed in San Francisco, by AGAPIUS HONCHARENKO, in Russian and English, and one, there also, in Chinese and English.

WHERE THE PAPERS ARE PUBLISHED.

The number of newspapers in the United States is about 5,319. It is difficult to state with exactness, for they spring up and die by hundreds during every year. Delaware has the fewest papers, thirteen, and New-York the most, 806. New-England has most newspapers in proportion to its population, and the country journals have the largest average circulation, being about 1,000 copies weekly. In New-York and Pennsylvania they will average about 700; in the valley of the Mississippi, proper, about 350, and in the South about 250. There are about 550 dailies, varying in circulation from the neighborhood of 200 daily to 100,000. New-York is the great center of newspaper commerce. There are thirty-two dailies in the City, six in German, two in French, one in Scandinavian languages, and the rest in English. Seven of these dailies are known as the New-York Associated Press, and supply all the rest of the country with news, which they sell. They print 112,000,000 of sheets annually, and receive $2,500,000 from advertisements. Their total receipts are about $5,600,000. The other twenty-five dailies print 110,000,000 of sheets annually, and their receipts are about $3,100,000 in all. So it will be seen that the New-York daily Press alone has an income of $8,700,000, contributed by the public for the purpose of knowing the news of the day. The other periodicals of the City, semi-weekly, weekly, monthly and quarterly, issue 156,000,000 copies during the year, and their total receipts are about $17,000,000. Philadelphia is next after New-York, in number of dailies, of weeklies, and of other periodicals, and also prints the greatest quantity of sheets in a year. Sixteen dailies supply the Quakers with mental nutriment, although the quality is not high nor the enterprise of the managers great. Their dailies are inferior to those of Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati and St. Louis, and are no better than those of Pittsburg, Louisville or San Francisco. Boston is the third in importance, and the newspaper business is prosperous there. Large dividends are declared, news is paid prompt attention to, and the writing on many Boston dailies would do honor to any journal in the world. The Hub, however, is no longer such a center for news as Chicago, which distributes intelligence to six or seven States, aggregating three times the population of New-England. The Chicago dailies are conducted ably, have vast resources, large circulation and full advertising columns. They perform for the West the part that New-York does for the East. Every editor, in the habit of looking over exchanges, knows that the New-York State dailies are substantially compiled from those in the city, those of New-England from Boston and New-York, and other parts of the Union from other centers. Nearly all the country daily newspapers in the United States are condensed from those of either one of the above places, or from Cincinnati, where some dailies of great importance are published, Baltimore, St. Louis, New-Orleans or San Francisco. The Albany papers are extracted from New-York contemporaries, Harrisburg from Philadelphia, Toledo from Cincinnati, and so on. Besides the places we have mentioned, Pittsburg, Louisville, Detroit and Charleston maintain a half-way independence. New-York State, as we have once before said, has the greatest number of newspapers, daily, weekly and every other way; Pennsylvania follows, and then Illinois. Although the latter State has less population, it surpasses Ohio, which follows it in order of importance. The Southern States have few papers, and their importance is very little. Many of them are edited by carpet-baggers who batten on the spoils of the public, and the real Southern aristocracy evidently does not look with a favorable eye upon journalism. On the Pacific coast the population is too sparse for profit to be expected, and San Francisco nearly monopolises it.

INTERESTING STATISTICS.

We give as a condensed statement of the newspapers the following table, showing the places of publication and the proportion of newspapers to population:

State or Territory.	Population.	No. of newspapers.	Population to each newspaper.
Alabama	964,201	70	13,774
Arkansas	435,450	43	10,126
California	379,994	142	2,676
Connecticut	460,147	68	6,767
Delaware	112,216	13	8,709
Florida	140,424	22	6,383
Georgia	1,057,286	89	11,878
Illinois	1,711,951	425	4,028
Indiana	1,350,428	223	6,325
Iowa	674,699	199	3,390
Kansas	107,206	63	1,702
Kentucky	1,155,684	70	16,509
Louisiana	709,002	77	9,200
Maine	628,279	59	10,646
Maryland	687,049	88	7,807
Massachusetts	1,231,066	238	5,335
Michigan	749,113	187	4,006
Minnesota	172,023	80	2,150
Mississippi	791,395	76	10,410
Missouri	1,182,012	214	....
Nebraska	50,000	26	1,900
New-Hampshire	326,073	51	6,394
New-Jersey	672,035	111	6,054
New-York	3,880,735	806	4,815
North Carolina	992,622	57	17,415
Ohio	2,339,502	360	6,498
Oregon	52,465	18	2,804
Pennsylvania	2,906,115	499	5,846
Rhode Island	174,620	24	7,276
South Carolina	703,708	53	13,276
Tennessee	1,109,801	78	14,229
Texas	604,215	86	7,026
Vermont	315,098	41	7,685
Virginia	1,100,000	77	12,887
West Virginia	500,000	46	10,870
Wisconsin	775,871	179	4,335

Arizona has 1 newspaper; Colorado, 9; Dakota, 3; District of Columbia, 17; Idaho, 11; New-Mexico, 2; Utah, 4; Washington, 9; Wyoming, 9; New-Brunswick, 21; Nova Scotia, 24; Ontario, 174; Quebec, 70; British Columbia, 2; Newfoundland, 12, and Prince Edward Island, 13. There are also two papers published in the "New Nation" north of Minnesota. This makes the total published in English-speaking America 5,319. The capital invested is about $96,000,000, employing about 11,000 editors, and 23,000 printers. This does not agree with the figures of the last census, which was notoriously inacurate in this respect, but has been gathered from new and fresh sources. Among the incidents of the business it may be mentioned that besides the direct employment of printers, editors, clerks and reporters, it affords sufficient incidentally to the press-makers, type-founders, and advertising agents to employ over 2,000 more.

RAILWAY EXTENSION.

Opening of the Northern Railroad from Piermont to Nyack—The Excursion Yesterday—Scenes and Incidents—Speech of James Fisk, Jr.

The extension of the Nyack and Northern Railway, which was publicly opened yesterday, from Piermont to Nyack, a distance of about four and one-half miles, was a notable event in that section, and the results which will flow from the enterprise cannot fail to be of benefit to the citizens of the Metropolis. Nyack, a beautiful village of fully 3,000 inhabitants, situated on the banks of the Hudson, is thus brought within an hour's ride, by rail, of New-York, and the lots by this movement thrown open for building purposes are among the most attractive in the vicinity. The town is situated on high ground, 120 feet above the level of the river, thus rendering the locality healthful, and few more eligible sites are offered upon which to establish a permanent home.

The excursion yesterday was in all respects successful. At 10 A. M., a train specially provided for the occasion, in charge of CHAUNCEY HALE, conductor, left Jersey City. It consisted of seven cars, drawn by the engine Peter B. Sweeny, and was well-filled with excursionists. The locomotive was handsomely decorated with colors, as was also a platform-car furnished for the use of a brass band accompanying the excursion. Upon reaching Piermont, the new portion of the road was gone over slowly; built as it is upon the bank of the river, the scenery for the four miles to Nyack can hardly be surpassed. Nearly every house on the line displayed a flag in honor of the occasion, and on the arrival of the train at Nyack, soon after noon, the party was received with an ovation. Arches of bunting spanned the track, guns were fired, and the entire populace turned out to greet the new comers. A procession was soon formed, and preceded by the band marched to the residence of AZARIAH ROSS, Esq., where an address of welcome was made by Hon. SETH B. COLE, in which he eulogized the projectors of the road and alluded to the benefits which were likely to accrue to Nyack from its completion. At 2 P. M. a collation was served at the St. Nicholas Hotel. The tables were well and bountifully supplied, and in addition to those set in the house others were spread in a temporary building erected near by, and at the Smithsonian House, the other hotel of the village. The arrangements at the lunch were admirable, and the affair passed off with but little, if any, of the confusion usually noticeable on such an occasion. At the conclusion of the dinner various speeches were made and sentiments proposed. The first speaker of the day was Col. JAMES FISK, Jr., who had arrived in a special train. He was introduced by Mr. J. C. HANEY, of New-York, and spoke as follows:

"What do you think the shades of WEBSTER and CLAY would say if they could hear me make a speech, and particularly in reply to the toast—'The Erie Railway,' a corporation with which my connection has been so brief that I am not supposed to be particularly conversant with its management? There are those here who understand it better than I do, and among them my friend, Gen. DIVEN, who, I understand, is prepared with a voluminous speech. I am grateful to you for this reception. Judging from what the papers say, GOULD and FISK never do anything good; but this is a good thing, and I think I will telegraph GOULD that we had better devote our time to opening railroads. I was not invited to assist in opening the Pacific Railway, and I therefore feel complimented in having been called on to open this road, one of about the same length, and certainly quite as important." After continuing in this strain for some time, Mr. FISK closed by saying that the time from New-York to Nyack would be fifty minutes. He was followed in brief remarks by Gen. A. S. DIVEN, of the Erie Road; H. B. CROZIER, of New-York; W. A. SHEPHERD, of Nyack; THOMAS G. SHEARMAN, of Brooklyn; A. J. BLEECKER, of this City, and by CHAS. G. SISSON, of Jersey City, President of the Northern Railway, to whose energy and perseverance the citizens of Nyack are mainly indebted that the enterprize, the opening of which was celebrated yesterday, has been carried through. A letter was afterward read by Rev. L. D. MANSFIELD, Principal of the Nyack Rockland Female Institute, from Hon. ERASTUS BROOKS, expressing his regret for being unavoidably absent from the celebration.

Among other gentlemen present not already mentioned were the following: Gen. Heintzelman, U. S. A.; A. O. Zabriskie, Chancellor of New-Jersey; Hon. Nehemiah Perry, of Newark; Louis Gaylord Clark, of Piermont; R. G. Moulton, Ex-Collector of the Port of New-York; J. Wyman Jones, of Norwood; Hon. A. B. Conger, of Rockland; David P. Patterson, President of the Hackensack Road; Hon. Henry Hobbs, of Paterson; Judge J. F. Cowan and David Hoadley, of Englewood; J. L. Lyle, of Tenafly; R. B. Coleman, J. L. Brownell, J. M. Bussinger, of this City; besides the principal agents and officers of the Erie Railway and most of the prominent citizens of Nyack.

That the day was an enjoyable one, is due, in a great measure, to the exertions of the Committee of Arrangements, composed of Chas. S. Sisson, Thos. H. Herring, Henry Thompson, Alex. S. Diven, Wm. A. Shepard, L. D. Mansfield, A. L. Christie, and John L. Salisbury. All the guests were treated with marked courtesy, and for such as desired to view the town, carriages were provided, and a boat was also placed at the disposal of those who desired a short trip by water. The excursion train reached Jersey City on the return trip at 6 o'clock, without accident. The President of the New Branch is HENRY THOMPSON; the Secretary, CHAS G. SISSON; and the Treasurer, HENRY VOORHIS.

NEW BUILDINGS.

Extension of the House of the Good Shepherd—Church of St. Rose of Lima.

A wing is about to be added to the House of the Good Shepherd, fronting on the East River, near Eighty-ninth-street. The building at present consists of a main structure and one wing. The wing about to be erected will complete the edifice according to the original design. It will be used entirely for the accommodation of the Magdalens and for the younger children. The frontage will be eighty feet in length, with a depth of fifty feet. It will be surmounted by an iron tower sixty feet in height, containing a bell and clock. The design will correspond with that of the main building, and the material used in its construction will be similar. The basement walls will be 30 inches thick, and the walls of the upper stories 20 inches. The cellar will contain a laundry 55 feet by 30, kitchens, coal-bins, &c.; the basement will contain the refectory 55 feet by 30, a reception-room, work-rooms and closet. The chapel will be on the first floor. It will be 67 feet in length by 20 in breadth and will contain 84 stalls or pews. It will be so arranged that the altar of the large chapel in the central building will be seen from it, and thus the congregations of both chapels will be able to join in the same services without being visible to each other. On the second floor will be the community room, 55 feet by 30 feet, where members of the community can meet for social purposes. Bath-rooms, closets and store-rooms will also be located on this floor. On the third floor there will be two infirmaries, 25 feet by 20 feet each, an oratory, from which the chapel can be seen, and two large dormitories. On the fourth floor there will be one large dormitory 55 feet by 30 feet, and twelve cells, each 10 feet by 7 feet, for the use of the members of the community having charge of this portion of the Institution. The building will be supplied with dumb waiters, and will be lighted, heated and ventilated in the most approved manner. The excavations for the foundation have already been commenced, and the structure will be completed by the 1st of November next. The cost is estimated at $50,000. The designs were prepared by Mr. L. J. CONNER, of No. 12 Pine-street.

CHURCH OF ST. ROSE OF LIMA.

This church is about to be built on ground purchased for the purpose two years ago, in Cannon-street, between Broome and Delancey streets. The necessity for a church in this location has lately become obvious, the population having largely increased here within the last few years. From the designs prepared by Mr. L. J. CONNER, of No. 12 Pine-street, it appears that the building is to be 125 feet in depth and 81 feet on the street. The width of the church proper will be 68 feet to the outside of the walls. There will be a basement running the full depth of the building and 13 feet in height, well lighted, with spacious doors of entry and exit all inclosed, and areas 6 feet wide on both sides. A tower on the front will rise to the height of 165 feet from the curb, and this, as well as the whole front, will be built of Philadelphia brick laid with black mortar. There will be Ohio stone trimmings to all the doors and windows, the water-table, string-courses and moldings. The style of architecture is the Gothic of the Thirteenth century, with a free treatment demanded by the exigencies of the time. The interior will have galleries for a part of its length, and an organ gallery over the door, with a large, spacious sanctuary and side chapels, the whole lighted with side windows and windows in the clear-story. The height to the ceiling will be fifty-two feet. The whole interior will be groined, with the main ribs molded, and will be colored when the means at the disposal of the congregation will permit. All the windows will be fitted with stained glass; those over the altar, a large rose-window and two beneath, with glass especially enriched. All the pews and fitting will be in pine with walnut moldings, and will be designed to give the utmost seating capacity to the building, which is estimated at 1,500. A large vestry will be attached, with all the fittings necessary for the service of the Church. The cost is estimated at $80,000.

The Church will be under the charge of Rev. Mr. MCKENNA.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

On Thursday evening the officers and members of the Thirty-seventh Regiment were tendered a complimentary promenade concert and hop, at their armory, by the Sheltering Arms Bazaar Committee. The affair proved a decided success, and the arrangements were very agreeably carried out. The armory was handsomely decorated for the occasion, and the appearance of the rooms was an interesting and brilliant one, owing to the large number of striking feminine toilettes that were visible. The Bazaar Committee have now concluded their labors, and retire into private life with the pleasant consciousness that their efforts have been the means of enriching a noble charity. The Thirty-seventh Regiment also deserve praise for their action in the matter.

The Twelfth Regiment had a full-dress parade on Friday evening, at the State Arsenal, under the command of Col. John Ward. The attendance of the members was very good, and we opine that the ununiformed members are already in a very decided minority. The appearance of the band and drum corps was also good, reflecting credit upon the Music Committee. The command was exercised in a brief drill in the school of the battalion, and it was in the main a successful and imposing one. We like the way in which Col. Ward handles his command, and consider the Twelfth as good a regiment as it ever was, which is as high a compliment as can be paid the command, considering its past history and services. The field officers seem to understand their duties, and naturally contributed much toward the success of the drill. The occasion drew together a large assemblage of ladies and gentlemen, who seemed to take great pleasure in the different evolutions.

The "Vose Medals" were duly presented by the donor, Capt. Richard Vose, of the Twenty-second regiment, on Wednesday evening. The Regiment paraded in good strength and full-dress uniform, the band and drum corps making their first appearance in full dress. The medals offered by Capt. Vose were ten in number, one for the Sergeant proving the best drilled and most perfect in the duties of his position, each of the other nine being for the member in each company found to be most conversant with the school of the soldier and the manual of arms. There were thirty-two contestants in all, and they were drilled several times in the presence of the judges selected, previous to the exhibition drill. On Wednesday night the contestants were formed into a platoon, and manouvered in the school of the company by Capt. Vose, when several of the men became nervous, though the drill was a very creditable one. A review of the regiment by Brig.-Gen. Ward followed the competitive drill, after which the successful candidates were called to the front and received their medals. Their names are as follows: Sergt. John Waydell, Company C; private Z. T. Jennings, Company A; private Alexander Roux, Company B; private William F. McDonough, Company C; private George T. Patterson, Company D; private Frank A. Batchelder, Company E; private Robert Lepper, Company G. Companies F, H and I were not represented in this distribution, as the judges had decided that the candidates from those companies did not come up to the standard. This decision has caused considerable discussion in the command, and no little dissatisfaction.

The several regiments of the Third Brigade will parade in fatigue uniform, for practice in evolutions of the brigade, on Thursday, June 2, in Prospect Park, Brooklyn. Brigade line will be formed at 1½ o'clock P. M. Regimental, field and staff officers, mounted, and brigade staff, mounted, will report at No. 60 St. Mark's-place, at 11 o'clock A. M. Commandants of regiments will make requisition on the Commissary-General for blank cartridges and percussion caps.

The First Regiment will hold its last battalion drill this season on Thursday next.

The following officers in the First Division have been commissioned by the Governor during the fortnight ending May 14: First Infantry—Calvin R. Cross, Second Lieutenant, vice Mackenzie, resigned. Ninth Infantry—William H. Cadwell, First Lieutenant, vice Lennon, resigned; Bird W. Spencer, Captain, original vacancy; Robert B. Cable, First Lieutenant, original vacancy; Alonzo P. Bacon, Second Lieutenant, original vacancy. Twelfth Infantry—Richard E. Jones, Captain, vice Teets, resigned. Fifty-fifth Infantry—J. Aberle, Captain, vice Ingenbrand, resigned. Eighty-fourth Infantry—Peter Macdonald, First Lieutenant, vice McCraken, resigned; James M. Heatherton, Second Lieutenant, vice Macdonald, promoted.

The *Army and Navy Journal* states that the announcement of the resignation of Capt. Cullen, Company B, Twenty-second Infantry, was premature. The Captain had recently stated that unless the members paraded in larger numbers he should be compelled to leave them, as he could not afford to lose time unprofitably. Capt. Cullen has since received a petition from all the members of his company requesting him to stay, and he has therefore decided to do so. Company B is in a flourishing condition, and recruiting men rapidly.

The following officers have recently resigned in the First Division: First Cavalry—James McGee, Second Lieutenant; Jacom Harms, Second Lieutenant. Third Cavalry—Christian H. Sonnensmith, Second Lieutenant; Henry Smale, First Lieutenant; Diedrich Runne, Captain; Benedict Fischer, First Lieutenant. Battery C—Jacob Goetz, Second Lieutenant; Augustus Wasserscheidt, Second Lieutenant. First Infantry—Wm. H. Hoffman, Second Lieutenant. Fifth Infantry—Wm. Lausen, Captain; John C. Elert, First Lieutenant. Sixth Infantry—Joel W. Mason, Colonel. Twenty-first Infantry—Gottfried Veigel, First Lieutenant. Seventy-first Infantry—N. Woodhull Smith, First Lieutenant; John D. Sypher, First Lieutenant.

The annual parade of the Seventh Regiment will take place on Thursday afternoon next, at 3 P. M. The route will be down Broadway to Wall-street, thence to the ferry en route for Brooklyn. The regiment will cross on the 4:20 P. M. boat.

The members of the Ninth Regiment should hear the song of "Jubilee Jim," as sung at the Olympic Theater.

A rumor reaches us that the new Commissioners of the Central Park are favorable to the project of setting apart a portion of their grounds for the occasional use of the National Guard. The locality of the proposed parade-ground is the same as selected by the TIMES last Winter, when the Mount Morris scheme was exposed in these columns, it being situated between the Seventh and Eighth avenues, and originally intended for cricket and base-ball purposes. We trust that the efforts now being made will prove successful.

Germany—A Lecture by Dr. Bigelow.

Rev. Dr. BIGELOW, of the Atheneum Seminary, Brooklyn, has just given a lecture of much interest, embracing facts derived from two years' travel and study in Germany, before the Young Men's Christian Association of the College of the City of New-York. A large portion of the American people have no adequate information regarding the Germans or their native land. New-York is the third City in the world in the number of its German population; and yet here that most interesting country is quite imperfectly known. It is possible to make only a brief reference here to the facts presented by Dr. BIGELOW, but any literary society or lyceum wishing to obtain what can be said of these subjects in an hour or two, would be greatly instructed by this lecture. The lower shores of the Elbe were specially referred to as the original home of our Anglo-Saxon ancestry. Hamburg, one of the first commercial cities of the world, was well described as to its streets, public buildings, hotels, educational institutions and authors. This city already sends more emigrants to the United States than any other except Liverpool. The general soil and scenery of Northern, Middle and Southern Germany were noticed, and the admirable railroad system of the country described. A large portion of the lecture was devoted to travels, scenery and cities, with historical reminiscences and notices of individuals, institutions, monuments, &c.

The lecture contained most interesting reminiscences of FREDERICK the Great, KRUMMACHER, LUTHER, HUMBOLDT, NEANDER, CARL RITTER and others. The principal objects of interest in many of the German cities were briefly described, as well as the beautiful home customs and sentiments of the people. Many facts relating to the universities, the general education, and the opportunities afforded for special studies, were noticed.

The Young Men's Christian Association of the College do well to have lectures of this character; and we learn that they contemplate securing a pleasant room in the building of the Young Men's Christian Association of the City of New-York, thus attracting larger numbers to their organization and increasing its usefulness.

A Woman Drowned Under Singular Circumstances.

A most singular affair is reported from the Eleventh Precinct Police, which seems to involve something closely akin to a murder. Officer DORGIN, at a late hour of Friday night, hearing a scream, hastened to the pier at the foot of Twelfth-street, East River, where he found a woman struggling in the clutches of four stalwart men. He seized upon two of them, and the woman, at the same moment, breaking from the other two, ran hurriedly away, but owing to the darkness and her excitement, mistook the direction, and plunged heavily into the river from the end of the pier. The officer could do but little to assist her, as she disappeared almost instantly beneath the water and did not rise again. The policeman managed to retain his hold of the two ruffians he had seized, and took them to the Union Market Police Station, where they were locked up. They gave their names as ANTHONY FRELL, twenty-two years of age, a laborer by occupation, and JOHN KEELEY, a cartman, eighteen years of age, and being arraigned yesterday before Justice LEDWITH, at the Essex Market Police Court, were released, no evidence being adduced to connect them with the drowning. It is supposed that the men were endeavoring to outrage the woman when the officer came upon them, but the case has not been fully investigated, and important developments may yet be made. The Police, as a first step, are endeavoring to establish the identity of the drowned woman, whose body has not yet been recovered, and to find the two men engaged in the struggle with her on the pier, who are still at large. When either of these events occur, something may be done to dispel the mystery now surrounding the tragedy.

THE TURF.

The Fashion Course Trotting Meeting—Last Day—John J. Bradley the Winner of the Purse for 2:26 Horses.

Yesterday was the fourth and final day of the Fashion Course Spring meeting, which has been a decided success as far as the superior quality of the sport is concerned. The managers have doubtless acquired wisdom by experience, and they will take pains to give their Summer meeting, in June, more extended publicity than they have done in the case of the one just terminated. In every other respect, they have used the utmost exertion to secure the comfort and enjoyment of those who patronized their meetings, and it is only to be regretted that, in the selection of their judges, more care and judgment were not displayed.

The principal event of the day was the postponed race for 2:26 horses for the purse of $1,000; the winner taking $600, the second $300 and the third $100. The entries were W. BORST's b. g. *John J. Bradley*, M. RODEN's b. g. *Western New-York*, DAN MACE's s. m. *Idol*, and B. DOBLE's g. g. *Surprise*. The betting on the race was enormously heavy, especially between the partisans of *Bradley* and *Surprise*, who backed their respective favorites unflinchingly and to a great amount. In the pools sold by the regular auctioneer of the course, Mr. T. JOHNSON, *John J. Bradley* sold for $155, *Surprise* for $115, and the other two in the field for $41.

FIRST HEAT.—*Surprise* took the lead, with *Idol* and *Bradley* side by side, and at the turn *Surprise* was leading *Western New-York* half a length, with *Idol* third and the favorite last, both on a break. At the quarter-pole *Surprise* led two lengths, *Western New-York* second and six lengths before *Idol*, the favorite still on a run; time—38 seconds. Going along the backstretch *Western New-York* and *Surprise* became head and head, six lengths before *Idol*, who was two lengths before *Bradley*. Passing the half-mile pole, *Surprise* led *New-York* a neck, with the latter three lengths ahead of *Idol*; time—1:15. On the Flushing end, near the three-quarter pole, *Surprise* went up, as did also *Western New-York*, and *Bradley*, passing the latter, took second place. Coming up the homestretch *Bradley* made a double break, and *Surprise*, trotting steadily home, won the heat by two lengths from *Western New-York*, who beat *Bradley* as far, and *Idol* in the rear. Time—2:31¾.

SECOND HEAT.—*Bradley* still the favorite, selling for $125; *Surprise*, $100, and the other two $25. *Surprise* took the lead, and at the quarter was four lengths ahead of *Western New-York*, who was a neck before the favorite; time—37¼ seconds. The gray horse maintained his lead to the half-mile pole, where he was a length ahead of *Bradley*; *Western New-York* and *Idol* the next horses; time—1:13½. On the Flushing end *Bradley* reduced *Surprise's* lead, and as they rounded the turn into the homestretch, he collared and passed him, and, retaining his advantage throughout, he won the heat by a length; *Surprise* beating *Western New-York* two lengths for second place. Time—2:29.

THIRD HEAT.—The style in which *Bradley* had won the last heat, without a break or skip, made him a great favorite, for he brought $200 against the field $40. *Idol* took the lead to the quarter-pole, with *Surprise* second and *Bradley*, who had got off badly, being several lengths behind when the word was given, at the latter's shoulders; time—37¾. At the half-mile pole (1:15) *Idol* was a length and a half ahead, and, never losing his advantage, he came home a winner of the heat by two lengths; *Bradley* second, a length before *Surprise*, and *New-York* last. Time—2:31¼.

FOURTH HEAT.—No betting, for it was still any odds on *Bradley* winning. *Idol* led, with *Surprise* second, for three-quarters of a mile, when *Bradley* joined issue with them as they came up the stretch, and won easily by six lengths; *Idol* beating *Surprise* half a length for second place. Time—2:31.

FIFTH HEAT.—Betting $100 to $10 on *Bradley*, who was several lengths behind when the word was given. At the quarter-pole *Idol* was a neck behind *Surprise*, with the favorite two clear lengths behind; time—37½ seconds. At the half-mile pole *Surprise* still led, with *Bradley* a length behind, and *Idol* the same in the rear of the favorite; time—1:14¾. On the Flushing end BORST, who handled *Bradley* in superb style, let out his horse, and he shot past *Surprise* in a few strides, outtrotting the opposing horses in the finest style, and coming home an easy winner by ten lengths in 2:32. The interest now centered in the race for second money between *Idol* and *Surprise*, who had each won a heat. Both were head and head at the distance stand, and their clever drivers, MACE and DOBLE, using all their skill and exertions to win the $300, the whip being freely applied to both. RODEN, with *Western New-York*, came up and passed them both, beating them over the score six lengths, but *Surprise* outlasted *Idol* and won the second money, leaving MACE to pocket the $100 for third horse.

To-morrow the Union Course Spring meeting commences, and from the number and quality of the horses entered, it promises to be a brilliant one. There are two races, one for a purse of $500 for three-minute horses, with nine good entries; and the other for a purse of $800 for 2:34 horses, with eight fast horses entered. A good day's sport may be safely anticipated.

SUMMARY.

FASHION COURSE, L. I., Fourth Day, May 21.—Purse $1,000 for 2:26 horses.

W. Borst's b. g. J. J. Bradley	3	1	2	1	1
B. Doble's g. g. Surprise	1	2	3	3	3
D. Mace's s. m. Idol	4	4	1	2	4
W. H. Saunders' b.g. Western New-York	2	3	4	4	3

Time—2:31¾, 2:29, 2:31¼, 2:31, 2:32.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MAY 21, 1870.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

8,500 U. S. 5-20 C.,'64. 111⅝	800 W. U. Tel. b.call. 32⅝
4,000 U. S. 5-20 C.,'65. 111⅝	30 Adams Ex...ex.d. 64⅛
58,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new........b3. 113⅝	100 do.......... 64
70,000 U. S. 5-20 C.,'67. 114⅜	100 do...bet. call 64
1,000 do.......... 114⅜	10 U. S. Ex. bet. call 41½
1,000 Georgia St. 7s... 95½	100 Am. Mer. U. Ex. 43⅛
1,000 Missouri St. 6s. 94⅜	100 do.......... 43
5,000 La. St. 6s, new. 70	210 do...bet. call 43½
5,000 La. 6s, Lev. Bs. 75½	100 Mer. U. Ex...... 42
1,000 Ill. C. Bs., '79.. 101	400 N.Y.C.&H.R.R.... 101⅜
1,000 Connecticut 6s. 101½	400 do...b.call c. 101½
2,000 Erie 3d M...... 88½	40,000 N.Y.C.&H.Ctf. 96¾
2,000 B.,N.Y.&E.1 M 91	10,000 do.......... 96⅝
1,000 Pac. R. R. 7s, G. by St. of Mo... 98½	3,375 do.......... 96⅜
2,000 Tol. & W. 2d M 84½	100 Erie Railway..... 23¼
1,000 P. Ft. W.& C. 3d 94	23 C. C. Cin. & I. R. 79
1,000 do........ 94½	150 L. S. & M. So.... 97¼
2,000 Chic. & Alt. 1st. 102½	100 do.........s4 97⅛
3,000 Tol. & W. C. Bs 80¾	100 do.......... 97⅛
1,000 St. L. & I. M.R. 1st M. bs...... 89½	600 do..bet. call. 97¼
3,000 M.& Ess. 1st M. 100½	200 Chi. & N. W. R.. 81¾
10,000 Tol., P. & W.1st, West. Div..... 80	100 do..........s3 81⅝
1,000 L. S. Div. Bs.. 94¾	100 do..........b3 81⅝
2,000 C. & Gt. E. Inc 47	100 do.......... 81½
20 Merchants' Ex. Bk 103½	500 Chi. & N. W. Pf.c 89⅝
100 Bk. of Commerce.. 128	100 Chi. & R. I........ 120
48 Mech's' Bk. Ass... 124	100 do..bet. call. 119⅞
30 Hanover Bank... 108½	600 Mil. & St. P...... 65⅛
50 Continental Bk... 97¾	400 Mil. & St. P. Pf.c 80
69 do.......... 98	100 do.......... 80⅛
10 Fourth Nat. Bk.. 108	300 Ohio & Miss...... 38⅛
100 Con. Coal of Md. 26¾	400 do........b30 37⅞
100 do.......b10 26¾	100 Ohio & Miss Pf.. 75⅛
100 do........ 26	38 do.......... 75⅛
40 Cum.Coal & Iron.. 44	50 Del. Lac. & W.R. 111⅛
100 Mariposa Pref.... 17	30 Tol. Wab. & W.... 56⅛
200 Pacific M. S. Co.. 36⅝	26 Chi. Bur. & Q. R. 155
200 do.......... 36½	31 Mar. & Cin. 1st.. 18½
800 do..bet. call 36½	100 H. & St. J. R...... 113
100 do.........s10 36½	200 H. & St. J., R. Pf. 111⅛
100 Atl. M. S. S. Co.. 25	300 do.......... 111⅛
100 do.......... 26	100 do.......... 111⅛
	225 Dubuque & S. C. 103⅛
	100 Col. C. Ind. C..... 18¾
	7 Pitts. Ft. W. & C. Guart'd...... 95

SECOND BOARD—12 AND 1 P. M.

$7,000 U. S. 5-20 C.,'64. 111⅝	200 Wells-Fargo Ex.. 14½
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65 New........b3 114	100 Pacific Mail..b. c 37
1,000 U.S. 5-20 C.,'67.c 114⅛	50 Mich. Cen.......... 123⅛
4,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '68 114	400 Lake S. & M. S.. 97⅜
1,000 U. S. 5s 10-40 R. 108	300 do.........s60 96⅞
5,000 U. S. 5s 10-40 C. 108⅜	400 do...bet. call 97⅛
10,000 U. S. 6s Cur.... 112⅞	200 do.......... 97⅛
1,000 Ga. State 7s.... 95¾	100 Chic. & N. W.... 81⅞
2,000 N. C. St. 6s, n... 24¾	50 C., C. & Ind....... 79
3,000 La. 8s Lev. Bs. 92	100 Chic. & R. I...... 119⅜
4,000 Mo. State 6s.... 94	100 do.......... 119½
5,000 Col.,C.& I.C.1st 83	200 Mil. & St. P...... 65⅜
10,000 Tol., Peo.& W., W. D........ 80	100 Mil. & St. P Pf... 80⅛
30 N.Y. Gold Ex.B'k 62	100 Tol., W. & W.... 55⅛
200 Mariposa Pref.... 17	200 do...bet. call 55⅞
50 Am. M. Un. Ex.. 43¾	100 Chic. & Alt. Pf... 115
50 U. S. Express..... 45	300 Ohio & Miss...... 38⅝
300 Canton Co....b. c 69¼	40 Morris & Es...... 93
100 N.Y. Cen. & Hud. R.......bet. call 101½	100 H. & St. Jo...b. c 113⅜
25000 N. Y. Cen. & H. Ctf's.......... 96⅝	100 H. & St. Jo. Pf... 112½
5000 do.........b3 96¾	100 do.......... 112⅛
	50 Del., L. & W..... 111⅝
	466 N.Y. & N.H. Scr. bet call......... 145

NATIONAL STOCK EXCHANGE—NOON.

30,060 U. S. 5-20s, '67... 114¼	400 Ohio & Miss....b3 38¾
100 Mariposa Pf...... 17¾	200 do.......... 38¾
200 Canton Co....... 69¼	300 Cleve. & Pitts.... 107
300 Adams Ex......... 63⅞	50,000 Amer. Gold.... 114¾
200 West. U. Tel...... 32½	500 Erie R.........s10 23
300 Pac. Mail......... 36⅝	200 Newark & C...s10 80½
100 N.Y.C. & H. R., C 101½	500 Grass Valley...s3.. 20
200 do........b10 101⅝	1,500 do.......... 20
200 Harlem R. R..... 145	400 Quartz Hill....... 25
500 Reading 104⅜	

SATURDAY, May 21—P. M.

The sales of Gold early in the day were at 114¾@⅞ ℘ cent., an advance of ⅛@¼ ℘ cent. on the last price of Friday, but soon after 12 o'clock the market fell back to 114⅝@⅝, and subsequently to 114⅝@½ per cent. The speculation in the Gold Room was dull, and some disappointment was felt that the shipments of the day and week proved so moderate. Exchange on London closed at 109½@109⅝ ℘ cent. The sign of an early advance to the full points for shipping Gold Coin were not so encouraging as looked for by the partisans of higher Gold. The demand of the week to pay Customs amounted to $2,842,394. The Treasury paid out for May interests $1,459,959, and sold $1,000,000 Gold on Wednesday last, thus closely balancing the receipts and disbursements of Gold. The Banks gain $1,663,029 on their Gold averages of the week, and $1,076,301 in Greenbacks. Their Loans are $1,877,763 higher than last Monday, and their general line of Deposits $4,110,607 higher. The return altogether favors continued ease in Money through the Summer months. The rates to the Brokers at the close of the week are 4@5 ℘ cent. on call loan.

The Stock Exchange leaves off tame in spirit and rather lower in prices on the Railways and barely steady on the Public Funds. The latter are quoted 114¼ ℘ cent. for the 5-20s of 1867. The bearish people in the Railway speculation seem indisposed to press large contracts on the one hand, while the bullish interest seem to be acting without concert, and content, on most of the New-York and Western Roads, to let the market take care of itself. After the late Boards the following quotations were made as compared with Friday afternoon:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, MAY 21.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	108⅜	108⅜
United States 5-20s of 1862	112¼	112¼
United States 5-20s of 1867	114⅜	114¼
American Gold Coin	114⅝	114½
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅝	109⅝
New Bonds of Tennessee	55½	56
N. Y. Central and Hudson	101¼	101⅜
N. Y. C. and H. Debt Certificates.	96½	96⅜
Reading Railroad	104⅝	104½
Chicago and Rock Island	119⅞	119½
North-western Common	81⅝	81¼
North-western Preferred	89¼	89¼
Pacific Mail Company	36	36½
St. Paul Preferred	79½	79¾
St. Paul Common	64⅝	65
Lake Shore	96⅝	96⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	38⅜	38½
New-Jersey Central	109	109

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, May 21.

General balance yesterday	$83,065,820 07
Gold receipts	584,930 89
Gold payments	948,329 58
Gold balance	76,643,732 38
Currency receipts	446,567 65
Currency payments	306,792 82
Currency balance	3,380,457 53
General balance	82,937,839 14
Customs	448,000 00
Canceled gold certificates sent to Washington, D. C.	813,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of the day:

6s Currency 112¾	5-20 coup., '65, M. & N. 111⅛
6 ℘ cent. reg., 1881 117	5-20 coup., '65, Jn.&Jy. 113¾
6 ℘ cent. coup., 1881 117	5-20 coup., '67, Jn.&Jy. 114⅛
5-20 reg., May & Nov. 111⅛	5-20 coup., '68, Jn.&Jy. 114⅛
5-20 coup., '62, M. & N. 112	10-40 registered 107⅛
5-20 coup., '64, M. & N. 111⅛	10-40 coupon 108⅛

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, ex coup 60⅛	Ohio 6 ℘ cent., '86 104
Tenn. 6s, new bonds 56	Kentucky 6s 95
Virginia 6s, ex coup 69	Illinois C'l bonds, '70 100⅛
Virginia 6s, new bonds 69	Illinois coup. 6s, '77 100⅛
Georgia 6s 87	Illinois coup. 6s, '79 100⅛
Georgia 7s, new bonds 95½	Illinois War Loan 101
N. Carolina 6s 48¼	Indiana 5 ℘ cent 99
N. Car. 6s, new bonds 24¾	Michigan 6 ℘ cent., '73 95
S. Carolina 6s 93	Michigan 6 ℘ cent., '78 97
S. Car. 6s, new bonds 83	Michigan 7 ℘ cent., '78 100
S. Car. Apl. and Oct. 81⅛	Mich. 7 ℘ cent., W. L. 100
Missouri 6s 94⅛	N. York Reg. B'y L'n 110⅝
Miss., H. & St. Jo. Iss. 93⅜	N. York Coup. B'y L'n 110⅝
Louisiana 6s 75½	N. Y. 7s, C'l L'n, '70 104⅛
La. 6s, new bonds 70	N. Y. 6s, C'l L'n, '72 105
La. 6s, Levee bonds 74½	N. Y. 6s, C'l L'n, '73 106
La. 8s, Levee bonds 92	N. Y. 6s, C'l L'n, '74 106
Connecticut 6s 101⅛	N. Y. 6s, C'l L'n, '75 106
Rhode Island 6s 101½	N. Y. 6s, C'l L'n, '77 107
Alabama 5s 76	N. Y. 6s, C'l L'n, '78 108
Alabama 8s 101⅛	N. Y. 5s, C'l L'n, '74 101
Ark. 7s L.R. & Ft.S.Is. 75⅝	N. Y. 5s, C'l L'n, '75 100
Ohio 6 ℘ cent., '75 102	N. Y. 5s, C'l L'n, '76 100
Ohio 6 ℘ cent., '81 102	

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83 90½	Tol., W. & W. C.C.S.F. 80⅜
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est. 87	Gt. West. 2d, '93 78
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subsc'n 87	Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90 82
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76 100	Gal. & Chic. Ext. 99
N. Y. Cen. 7s conv., '76 100	Gal. & Chic. 2d 91
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-76 100	Chic. & R. I. 1st 102
Erie 7s, 2d ind., '79 94	Chic., R. I. & Pac. 98
Erie 7s, 3d ind., '83 88	Morris & Essex 1st 100
Erie 7s, 4th ind., '80 84	Morris & Essex 2d 98⅛
Erie 7s, 5th ind., '88 81½	Clev. & Tol. S. F. 101
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77 91	N. J. Cen. 1st 101
Hud. R. 7s, 2d S. F., '85 104½	N. J. Cen. New Bds. 102
Harlem 1st 100⅛	Pitts., F. W. & C. 1st 104½
Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. 2d 95½	Pitts., F. W. & C. 2d 100
M. So. & N.I.S.F. 7 ℘ c. 99	Pitts., F. W. & C. 3d 94
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo. 98	Clev. & Pitts. 2d 95
Cen. Pac. Bonds 93¾	Clev. & Pitts. 3d 93
Union Pac. 1st Bonds 86	Clev. & Pitts. 4th 78
Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ c., '70 109	Chic. & Alton S. F. 97
Alton & T. H. 1st 96	Chic. & Alton 1st 102½
Alton & T. H. 2d Inc. 75	Chic. & Alton Inc. 91
Chic. & N. W. S. F. 97½	Ohio & Miss. 1st 99½
Chi. & N. W. Int. Bs. 90½	Ohio & Miss. Cons'd 89
Chi. & N. W. Ex'n Bs. 87	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st 95
Chic. & N. W. 1st 95½	St. L. & Iron Mt. Bs. 89
Consol'd 7 ℘ c. conv. 90	Mil. & St. P. 1st 8s 107
Lack. & West. Bonds 98	Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10. 93¾
Del., L. & West. 1st 97½	Col., C. & Ind. 1st 82¾
Del., L. & West. 2d 97½	Col., C. & Ind. 2d 62
Tol. & Wab. 2d 84	Tol., Peo. & W., E. D. 84½

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York 143	St. Nicholas 117½
Manhattan 144	Commonwealth 115
Merchants' 124	Importers' & Traders' 156
Mechanics' 139	Park 167
Union 130	Mfrs. and Merchants' 100
America 148	Central National 111
Phenix 110	Fourth National 108½
Fulton 148	Ninth National 111¼
Greenwich 215	Tenth National 126
National 116	Gold Exchange 60
Merchants' Exch'ge 102½	Del. and Hud. Canal 121
Seventh Ward 108	Cumb. Coal & Iron 43½
State of New-York 108	American Coal 37
Commerce 128	Canton Co., Baltim'e 69½
Mechanics' Bk'g. Ass. 124	Western Union Tel. 32½
Mercantile 125	Quicksilver Mining 9
American Exchange 111	Quicksilver Preferred 14
Chatham 170	Mariposa Mining 7
Bank of the Republic 119	Mariposa Preferred 17
Bank of N. America 106	Mar. Trustee Cert'fs. 46
Hanover 108½	Boston Water Power 16½
Irving 116	Adams Express 63¾
Metropolitan 141	Wells-Fargo Express 14½
East River 111½	Wells-Fargo Ex. Scrip 3½
Nassau 106	United States Ex. 44⅞
Shoe and Leather 165	Merchants' Union Ex 12
Corn Exchange 128	Pacific Mail 37
Continental 98	

Messrs. GIBSON, BEADLESTON & Co., Brokers, received their numerous friends most hospitably today to luncheon, in their suite of new and elegant offices, No. 50 Exchange-place.

FOREIGN TRADE, UNITED STATES—SEVEN MONTHS.

Imported Foreign Goods, in gross		$237,076,269
Re-exported, out of Bond, &c		9,157,894
Total, as for United States markets		$227,918,375
Goods in bond June 30, 1869	$62,427,590	
Goods in bond Jan. 31, 1870	52,676,725—	9,750,865
Foreign goods taken for consumption		$237,669,240
Exported in domestic produce, gold value		205,173,173
Balance		$32,496,067
Exported in domestic bullion, &c.	$24,758,041	
In foreign bullion, &c	8,461,319	
Together	$33,219,360	
Less foreign imported	14,167,730	
Net outgo of Specie		17,051,630
Apparent balance against United States.		$15,444,437

Comparison with Previous Year—Seven Months.

	1870. July 1 to Jan. 31.	1869. July 1 to Jan. 31.
Goods for consumption	$237,669,240	$215,037,181
Produce exported	*205,173,173	*145,179,656
Balance exclusive of specie.	$32,496,067	$69,857,525
Net outgo of specie	17,051,630	26,664,163
Apparent balance	$15,444,437	$43,193,362

*Currency values of Domestic Exports, exclusive of Gold and Silver, 7 months 1870, $259,519,740; same period 1869, $196,730,428. Reduced to above Gold values at Bureau of Statistics at Washington.

The *Journal of Commerce* reports of the domestic Dry Goods trade of the week:

"The market is not very active, and there is much complaint among the dealers, but a careful analysis of the trade inclines us to the belief that about as many goods as usual have passed into the channels of distribution. There has been no excitement this season, owing to the absence of a speculative spirit, and buyers have taken hold cautiously and in smaller lots; but the consumption has gone on about the same; assortments when reduced have been replenished in the same careful manner as at first, and this quiet has given an exaggerated impression of the 'prevalent dullness' of trade. We think that fewer goods will be carried over in first hands this year than last, and the losses through a decline in prices have not been as extensive as in some former seasons. It is pleasanter to do business when there is more apparent life and spirit, but not always more profitable in the end to all concerned."

The movements of Cotton are reported by the *Financial Chronicle* as follows:

"By special telegrams received by us to-night from the Southern ports, we are in possession of the returns showing the receipts, exports, &c., of Cotton for the week ending this evening, May 20. From the figures thus obtained it appears that the total receipts for the seven days have reached 44,055 bales, (against 38,286 bales last week, 57,836 bales the previous week, and 50,564 bales three weeks since,) making the aggregate since Sept. 1, 1869, up to this date, 2,719,023 bales, against 2,020,252 bales for the same period in 1868-'9, being an increase this season over last season of 698,771 bales. The details of the receipts for this week, (as per telegraph,) and the corresponding week of 1869, are as follows:

RECEIPTS.

	1870. Bales.	1869. Bales
New-Orleans	18,331	4,802
Mobile	3,523	2,583
Charleston	2,728	1,683
Savannah	7,592	3,536
Texas	5,391	757
Tennessee, &c	3,682	1,747
Florida	154	244
North Carolina	593	187
Virginia	2,061	2,534
Total receipts	44,055	18,073
Increase this year	25,982	.....

The exports for the week ending this evening reach a total of 45,787 bales, of which 27,735 were to Great Britain, and 18,052 bales to the Continent, while the stocks at all the ports, as made up this evening, are now 317,549 bales. Below we give the exports and stocks for the week, and also for the corresponding week of last season, as telegraphed to us from the various ports to-night:

	Total this week.	Same w'k 1869.	Stock. 1870.	Stock. 1869.
New-Orleans	22,384	15,495	125,015	57,628
Mobile	....	4,005	44,220	30,537
Charleston	3,051	2,177	8,402	7,509
Savannah	5,623	11,405	45,450	14,402
Texas	6,209	....	28,462	6,090
New-York	7,972	6,215	48,000	53,619
Other ports	548	2,329	18,000	18,981
Total	45,787	41,626	317,549	188,766
Total since Sept. 1	1,884,933	1,318,952	....	....

From the foregoing statement it will be seen that, compared with the corresponding week of last season, there is an increase in the exports this week of 4,161 bales, while the stocks to-night are 128,733 bales more than they were at this time a year ago."

The earnings of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railway for the years ending Dec. 31, 1868 and 1869, as reported by the *American Railroad Journal*, compare as follows:

	1868.	1869.
From passengers	$849,283 58	$840,773 54
From freight	1,843,129 82	2,090,542 76
From express	115,114 86	85,562 61
From mail	61,918 00	61,993 00
From rents	48,901 57	49,304 57
From Berea Branch	8,886 79	....
From interest and dividends	11,943 69	14,019 15
From miscellaneous	15,065 33	694 28
From division of earnings with L. M. and C. and X. R. R.	8,369 98	....
Total	$2,962,613 62	$3,142,889 91
Expenses, viz.:		
Passenger expenses	$244,902 19	$230,399 88
Freight expenses	413,222 45	476,670 92
General expenses	61,876 81	68,147 98
Repairs of locomotives	200,607 81	179,861 87
Repairs of passenger cars	46,797 35	37,940 76
Repairs of freight cars	105,828 27	102,420 97
Repairs of track	455,656 66	468,654 20
Repairs of buildings	26,193 53	35,619 12
Repairs of fences	8,251 57	5,650 92
Repairs of bridges	24,264 16	28,256 38
Oil, tallow and waste	35,881 77	38,309 99
Fuel account	295,479 90	261,719 17
Damage to stock	6,790 38	4,827 05
Loss and damage to freight.	9,811 00	8,495 47
Gratuities and personal damages	13,083 97	9,273 45
Telegraph expenses and repairs	22,056 83	23,153 04
Balance car service	5,297 91	34,454 01
Total	$1,976,002 65	$2,014,855,13
Earnings less expense	$986,610 97	$1,128,034 78
Interest and taxes	247,097 07	322,588 38
Net earnings	$739,513 90	$805,446 40
Dividends August 1, 1869, and February 1, 1870, 3½ per cent. each		731,923 50
Leaving a surplus for the year of		$73,522 90
Add surplus as per Ledger		225,024 50
		$298,547 40
Less discount on bonds sold		146,200 00
Total surplus, Jan. 1, 1870		$152,347 40

Compared with the previous year the gross earnings of 1869 show an increase of $180,276 29; with an increase in working expenses of $38,852 48—making the net increase, $141,423 81.

The assets and liabilities of the Company, as shown on its books, are as follows:

ASSETS.

Cost of road, depots and equipment		$12,160,636 77
Materials on hand—		
For repairs of track and fences	$134,551 37	
For repairs of cars and engines	146,713 42	
Fuel, oil and waste	124,358 50—	405,623 29
Cash and cash assets—		
Cash in hands of Treasurer	$806,770 19	
Due from agents	42,941 34	
Due from other companies	71,711 59	
Due from Post-office Department	8,543 53—	929,966 65
Other assets:		
Indianapolis and St. Louis Railroad stock	$300,000 00	
Indianapolis and St. Louis Railroad bonds	150,000 00	
Indianapolis and St. Louis Railroad Trustees	73,998 40	
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad stock	52,800 00	
Scioto and Hocking Valley Railroad bonds	2,000 00	
Real estate not used for roads and depots	26,771 14	
Wood lands	45,364 06	
Pendleton Stone Quarry	4,915 46	
Bills receivable	11,971 13	
Insurance scrip	185 00—	668,005 19
Total		$14,164,231 90

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$11,620,000 00	
Less amount owned and held by this Company	1,159,100 00—	$10,460,900 00
C. C. and C. R. R. mortgage bonds, ($25,000 falling due each year)		865,000 00
B. and I. R. R. first mortgage bonds, (old) past due		2,000 00
B. and I. R. R. first mortgage bonds, average $25,000 falling due annually		718,000 00
B. and I. R. R., second mortgage bonds due April 1, 1870		14,000 00
B. and I. R. R. income bonds, due Feb. 1, 1870		40,500 00
I. P. and C. R. R. first mortgage bonds, due Jan. 1, 1870		232,000 00
I. P. and C. R. R. second mortgage bonds, due Oct. 1, 1870		176,500 00
C. C., C. and I. Ry. first mortgage sinking fund bonds		1,637,000 00
Dividend No. 4, payable Feb. 1, 1870		365,284 50
Surplus earnings		152,347 40
Total		$14,164,231 90

President—L. M. HUBBY.
Vice-President—Oscar Townsend.
Directors—L. M. Hubby, S. Witt, A. Stone, Jr., J. H. Wade, Geo. Worthington, Selah Chamberlain, Oscar Townsend, H. B. Hurlbut, S. Williamson, T. P. Handy, Wm. Collins, John W. Burson, John Miller.
Secretary and Treasurer—Geo. H. Russell.
Superintendent—E. S. Flint.
Chief Engineer—Frank Ford.

SAVINGS BANKS.

INTEREST FROM THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 58 Bowery, south-west corner of Canal-st.
Money deposited NOW will draw interest from June 1, at the rate of Six per Cent. on all sums exceeding $5.
Interest paid or credited in July and January of each year.
Bank open every day from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

MUTUAL BENEFIT SAVINGS BANK,
SUN BUILDING, NO. 166 NASSAU-ST.,
OPPOSITE CITY HALL, NEW-YORK.
INTEREST COMMENCES ON THE FIRST OF EVERY MONTH,
at six per cent. per annum, with participation in the profits, on the MUTUAL plan.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.
ASSETS, $7,366,680 76.
N. J. HAINES, W. S. WHITLOCK, Vice-Presidents.
JOHN MCLEAN, President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-av., corner of 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before June 1 will draw interest from June 1.
ASSETS, $1,782,193 62. SURPLUS, $140,125 43.

EQUAL TO SEVEN PER CENT.—INTEREST from June 1 on deposits made on or before that day. Dime Savings Bank, Nos. 3 and 5 Broadway, Williamsburg.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class laundress to do ladies' or gentlemen's washing at her own home, or to go out by the day; good City reference. Call at No. 416 East 15th st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD German girl to do general house-work. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, to take in washing or go out by the day; good references. Call at No. 109 West 15th-st., rear house.

WET NURSES—FROM 10 TO 4 DAILY; three months' guarantee, and no fee until suited. Apply at Nurse Agency, 204 6th-st., near Bowery.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CApable and trustworthy, constantly to be found at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 1 First-st.

MALES.

WANTED—THE CARE OF A PRIVATE house during the summer, by a small American family; good references given. Call or address for one week, T. B., care of WOOD, BROS. & CO., at Armory of Twenty-second Regiment, 14th-st. near 6th-av.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GROOM'S situation by a Protestant young man, in City or country; is willing and obliging; has the best of reference. Can be seen at the private stable, No. 146 East 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man with good recommendations as groom; thoroughly understands the business. Call at No. 38 East 40th-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—TWO RESPECTABLE COLORED women—one as cook, the other as waitress; both must thoroughly understand their business, and bring the best of references. Apply at No. 30 West 37th-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF ELEGANT CARriage horses, sixteen hands high; bright bay. At owner's stable, No. 120 East 32d-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GREEN-WOOD CEMETERY.
For sale, a plot containing 2½ lots, or 800 square feet, on White Oak Hill, overlooking the Bay.
PRICHARD, CHOATE & SMITH,
No. 44 Wall-st.

DRY GOODS.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
ON MONDAY, MAY 23,
WILL CONTINUE THEIR GREAT SALE OF SPRING AND SUMMER DRESS GOODS, AT PRICES CHEAPER THAN EVER.
FIGURED ENGLISH BAREGES, FROM 16 CENTS.
FRENCH PRINTED LAWNS AND ORGANDIES, 25 CENTS.
FRENCH GRENADINES, IN NEW AND BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS.
WASH POPLINS, IN GREAT VARIETY, AT 37½ CENTS.
PURE MOHAIR SULTANAS.
MOHAIR REGALIA CLOTHS.
ALPACAS, IN TEA-ROSE COLORS, AT 50 CENTS.
AN IMMENSE STOCK OF GRAY MIXED POPLINS, FOR SUITS, AT 25 CENTS PER YARD.
FRENCH CHINTZ PERCALES,
ENGLISH CALICOES AND BRILLIANTS, IN NEW STYLES, AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.
FANCY SILKS, IN STRIPES, CHECKS, CHENES AND PLAIDS, $1 25.
BLACK GROS GRAIN SILKS, FROM $1 25 TO THE RICHEST IMPORTED.
IRISH AND FRENCH POPLINS, IN ALL THE NEW SHADES.
A SPLENDID LINE OF REAL THREAD LACE SHAWLS, FROM AUCTION.
A FULL LINE OF REAL THREAD AND GUIPURE LACE, AT 25 PER CENT. LESS THAN IMPORTERS' PRICES.
REAL POINT LACE, $18 AND $20, WORTH $25 AND $30.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF Valenciennes Collars, Sleeves and Handkerchiefs, in the Latest Styles. Llama Lace Sacks, from $16 upward.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
ON MONDAY, MAY 23,
WILL OFFER
LADIES' TRIMMED LINEN SUITS, with overskirt, $6 to $14.
LADIES' WHITE WALKING SUITS, tucked and ruffled, $7 to $9.
LADIES' WHITE WALKING SUITS, tucked and ruffled, with overskirt, $10 to $14.
LADIES' COLORED LINEN and ORGANDIE SUITS, $10.
LADIES' CALICO WRAPPERS, $2 to $3.
LADIES' WALKING SKIRTS, tucked, 75c. and $1.
LADIES' NIGHT-DRESSES, CHEMISES and DRAWERS, at equally low prices.
INFANTS' LACE CAPS, PIQUE CLOAKS, WALKING COATS AND SUITS IN GREAT VARIETY.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
WILL OFFER
ON MONDAY, MAY 23,
A Large Assortment of
WHITE AND COLORED CORDUROYS,
From $1 25.
FINE MIDDLESEX CLOTH FOR LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S SUMMER WEAR, FROM $1 50 UPWARD.
NEW STYLES OF PLAIN AND STRIPED CASSIMERES, SUITABLE FOR LADIES' SACKS AND RIDING HABITS, AT POPULAR PRICES.
A GREAT VARIETY OF WHITE AND FANCY CLOAKINGS, PLAID AND FANCY LINEN DRILLINGS, FOR BOYS' WEAR, FROM 37½c. UPWARD.

At Jackson's,

No. 729 Broadway, Cor. Waverley-pl.
BLACK DRESS GOODS.
BARGAINS FROM AUCTION.
BOMBAZINES AND PARISIENNES
GOLD MEDAL IRON FRAME GRENADINES. ALSO, CANVASS MESH GRENADINES, IN ALL WIDTHS.
TAMISE CLOTH, CRETON CLOTH, AND CREPE CLOTH, 6-4 DELAINES, CHALLIES, CASHMERES, AND HENRIETTA CLOTH, BYZANTINE AND FLORENTINE CLOTH. RICH BLACK GROS GRAIN SILKS, $1 50, $1 75, AND $2 PER YARD. BLACK ALPACAS, (Buffalo Brand.) PURE MOHAIR CLOTH, (Beaver Brand.) A HANDSOME QUALITY OF ALPACA AT 50c. PER YARD. A FULL LINE OF DESIRABLE TRAVELING MATERIALS, FROM 20c. PER YARD. PARASOLS, VAILS, EMBROIDERIES, &c. ONE CASE REAL JAPAN SILKS, $9 40, WORTH $14 PER DRESS. BONNETS AND SUITS READY-MADE.

SPRING TRADE.

MA OPENING STRAW GOODS, CY
MA PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS, CY
MA RIBBONS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES CY
MA and FANCY GOODS, HOSIERY, WHITE CY
MA GOODS, HOUSEKEEPING AND FUR- CY
MA NISHING GOODS, BOOKS AND CY
MA STATIONERY, &c., CY
MA AT POPULAR PRICES. CY
MA R. H. MACY, CY
MA 14th-st. and 6th-av. CY
MA ALL OUR GOODS MARKED DOWN CY
MA TO MEET THE RECENT FALL OF GOLD. CY

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN REAL INDIA, CASHMERE AND SUMMER SHAWLS.
PARIS AND DOMESTIC-MADE SILK CLOAKS.
EMBROIDERED BREAKFAST JACKETS, IN ALL COLORS.
CHILDREN'S AND MISSES' SACKS.
LADIES' SPRING AND SUMMER SUITS IN SILK, POPLIN, PONGEES, SERGES, PIQUE, SWISS LAWN, LINENS, COLORED AND PLAIN CAMBRICS.
CHILDREN'S AND MISSES' WHITE AND COLORED PIQUE SUITS, LADIES', CHILDREN'S AND INFANTS' UNDER-WEAR, &c., IN EVERY STYLE.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, MAY 23,
AN IMMENSE VARIETY OF NOVELTIES IN
SILKS, SILK TISSUES, POPLINS, PLAIN AND BROCHE BAREGES,
PARIS QUALITY JACONETS, ORGANDIES, PERCALES, PIQUES, PATTERN COSTUMES, MORNING DRESSES.
EVERY VARIETY OF GOODS SUITABLE FOR MOURNING.
HOSIERY, ALEXANDRE'S CELEBRATED KID GLOVES IN NEW SHADES OF COLOR, AT EXTREMELY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, MAY 23,
HANDSOME STRIPED BAREGES, 15c. per yard, upward.
POPLINS AND MOZAMBIQUES, 15c. per yard, upward.
MERRIMAC AND LANCASTER CAMBRICS, FINEST QUALITY, only 15c. per yard, upward.
The balance of
HOYLE'S AND OTHER STANDARD WIDE ENGLISH PRINTS, at 20c. per yard.
LARGE LINES OF STANDARD AMERICAN PRINTS, at 11c. and 12c. per yard.
DOMESTIC SHIRTINGS, SHEETINGS, &c., &c., AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.
THEIR CUSTOMERS AND THE RESIDENTS OF THE NEIGHBORING CITIES, ARE RESPECTFULLY INVITED TO EXAMINE.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, MAY 23,
THE BALANCE OF THEIR STOCK OF TRIMMED BONNETS AND HATS, PARIS AND DOMESTIC MADE.
FLOWERS, FEATHERS, TRIMMING RIBBONS, SASH RIBBONS, NECK-TIES, &c., &c., AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
NOVELTIES IN MUSLIN AND LAWN SUNDOWNS, BLACK AND WHITE CHIP HATS, &c., THE LATEST STYLES.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

LEWIS' PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS

CHEAPEST FINE-DRESS SHIRT HOUSE IN THE CITY.
First-class work and perfect fit guaranteed. Single shirt made for sample. Shirts sent everywhere by express.
Six fine shirts for $12, or $2 each, made to order.
Six Masonville muslin shirts, with fine linen bosoms, made to order, $14.
Six Wamsutta Mills muslin shirts, with fine linen bosoms, made to order, $16.
Six New-York Mills muslin shirts, with fine linen bosoms, made to order, $18, or $3 each.
A full line of all sizes ready made. These goods are 20 per cent. lower than any other house in the trade. Send for circular.
FRED LEWIS,
No. 3 Park-row, opposite the Astor House, New-York.

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
The bankrupt stock of a large wholesale house; 50,000 rolls fine French gold paper hangings, 50c. per roll, usually sold at $2; good paper, 12c. per roll; fine gold window-shades, $2 per pair; also, a large assortment of English carpets at a great reduction; painting, paper-hanging, decorating and kalsomining; experienced workmen sent to any part of City or country.
J. W. COATES,
Nos. 277 and 279 Hudson-st., opposite Dominick-st.

INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS.
Preparatory to going abroad for the Fall supply of Shawls, I offer those on hand at low prices.
A. RUSSELL, No. 12 East 20th-st.

DRY GOODS.

UPHOLSTERY GOODS.

ON MONDAY, MAY 23, WE WILL OFFER A MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT, INCLUDING NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS from $2 50 per pair.
TAMBOO LACE CURTAINS from $5 per pair.
TAMBOO LACE CURTAINS at $10 per pair, reduced from $15.
TAMBOO LACE CURTAINS at $18 per pair, reduced from $22 50.
TAMBOO LACE CURTAINS at $22 per pair, reduced from $28.
TAMBOO LACE CURTAINS at $25 per pair, reduced from $32.
MEDALLION APPLICATION LACE CURTAINS and FRENCH GUIPURE LACE CURTAINS, both figured and striped.
NEW DESIGNS, AND VERY LOW. ALSO BROCATELLES, SATINS, STRIPED AND PLAIN TERRYS, all colors and qualities.
BEAUTIFUL STRIPED REPS at $1 90 per yard, reduced from $2 50.
PLAIN UNION TERRY at $1 25 per yard, reduced from $1 65.
PLAIN UNION TERRY at $1 75 per yard, reduced from $2 25.
FULL LINES OF CRETONNES, CHINTZES, from 50c. per yard.
FIGURED AND STRIPED SATTINES.
LACE TOILET, QUILTS and PILLOW COVERS.
LAMBREQUINS, CURTAINS, HOLLAND SHADES, SLIP FURNITURE COVERS, &c., &c., MADE TO ORDER AT SHORT NOTICE.
An inspection of the above stock is invited.
LORD & TAYLOR,
BROADWAY, CORNER GRAND-ST.
GRAND, CORNER CHRYSTIE-ST.

Sugden & Bradbury

NOS. 312 AND 314 BOWERY,
ONE DOOR BELOW BLEECKER-ST.,
Invite special attention to a line of
DRESS AND SUIT MATERIALS,
purchased at recent peremptory auction sales, which we are offering AT 15 CENTS TO $1 PER YARD. We ask an inspection of these goods, as they will be found, upon comparison, cheaper than they can be procured elsewhere.
We also offer a full assortment of
LINENS AND HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, GLOVES AND HOSIERY, PARASOLS AND UMBRELLAS, &c.

Sugden & Bradbury

NOS. 312 AND 314 BOWERY,
One door below Bleecker-st.,
will offer on MONDAY, the 23d inst., a splendid assortment of
BLACK AND COLORED SILKS AND SATINS,
BLACK GRENADINES, ALPACAS AND MOURNING GOODS.
Also, a full line of
LLAMA LACE SHAWLS,
which are worthy of special attention, as they are of a superior make and at extremely low prices.

FINANCIAL.

The Undersigned Offer for Sale
The First Mortgage Eight per Cent.
GOLD BONDS
OF THE
St. Joseph and Denver City R. R. Co.
Interest payable February and August. Price, 97½ and accrued Interest in Currency. Pamphlets, with Map, &c., furnished on application.
W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
Commercial Agents, No 54 Pine-st.
TANNER & CO.,
Fiscal Agents, No. 49 Wall-st.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
Issue letters of credit for
TRAVELERS,
Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through
DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE,
PARIS.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 59 Exchange-place, corner Broad-st., New-York,
Issue Letters of Credit for travelers payable in any part of Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia and America.
Draw Bills of Exchange and make telegraphic transfers of money on Europe and California.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 70 BROADWAY,
NO. 33 RUE DU DIX DECEMBRE, PARIS,
Issue letters of credit for travelers in Europe, draw bills of exchange on the City Bank of London and on Paris, and the principal cities of Germany and Italy.

LEONARD SHELDON & FOSTER,
BANKERS,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.
Stocks, bonds, gold and Government securities bought and sold on commission.
W. B. LEONARD,
W. C. SHELDON,
W. H. FOSTER.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

FARNHAM, GILBERT & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

LOUISIANA STATE BANK,
OFFICE NO. 37 CAMP-ST.,
NEW-ORLEANS, May 4, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Louisiana State Bank having been authorized, by a majority in amount of the stockholders, (under the provisions of section 2 of Act No. 65, of the Legislature of the State, approved March 16, 1870, amending and continuing in force the charter of the Bank,) have appraised and declared the actual cash value of the present capital stock of the bank to be $17 per share. Under the provisions of said act the present capital stock will be consolidated into shares of the par value of $100, and the stockholders are hereby called upon to return to the bank the certificates of stock now held by them, in order that new certificates of $100 may be issued; and no transfers will be made hereafter except in the certificates of the new stock.

Whenever the amount of old stock held by any stockholder does not amount to the even sum of one hundred dollars, or any multiple thereof, it will be at the option of said stockholder either to receive from the bank the price of the stock held in excess of one hundred dollars, or any multiple thereof, at the appraised cash value, or to pay the difference and receive one share of full paid stock.

By order of the Board.
OSCAR BERCIER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, May 2, 1870.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE shareholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of May inst., at 12 o'clock M.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed after the 14th inst., and until the 1st day of June prox.
L. A. CATLIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 52 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, April 6, 1870.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stock and bond holders of the Chicago and North-western Railway Company for the election of a Board of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 2d day of June next, at 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 27th day of April, 1870, at 2 P. M., and reopened on the 4th day of June next, at 10 A. M.
A. L. PRITCHARD, Secretary.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC R. R. CO.,
SECRETARY'S OFFICE, NO. 13 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, April 28, 1870.

TO HOLDERS OF CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD BONDS.—This Company are prepared to exchange their First Mortgage Sinking Fund Seven per cent. Bonds, due in 1896, for the bonds of the Chicago and Rock Island Company, maturing July, 1870. The bonds offered in exchange are secured by a First Mortgage on the entire road and equipment, extending from Chicago to Council Bluffs, including the Washington Branch, being altogether 552 miles in extent.
J. F. TRACY, President.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD, NO. 111 LIBERTY-ST.,
NEW-YORK, May 7, 1870.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the New-Jersey Rail and Transportation Company, for the election of directors and the transaction of business, will be held in the Company's depot, Jersey City, WEDNESDAY, June 1, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M.
FRED. W. RANKIN, Secretary.

HONEY BROOK COAL COMPANY'S OFFICE,
NO. 209 WALNUT-ST., PHILADELPHIA.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS to accept or reject a supplement to the charter enacted by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, approved by the Governor April 9, 1870, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at this office on THURSDAY, 26th inst., at 12 o'clock M. By order of the Board of Directors.
MAY 11, 1870. S. McHENRY, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an election will be held at the office of the New-York Bridge Company, corner of Fulton and Front sts., in the City of Brooklyn, on MONDAY, the 6th day of June next, at 12 o'clock M. of that day, for fifteen directors of said Company for the then ensuing year.
HENRY C. MURPHY, President.
JOHN P. ATKINSON, Secretary.
Dated May 2, 1870.

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE.
CHOICE
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
PAYING
10 PER CENT. AND OVER,
FREE OF ALL TAXES.
STATE OF ILLINOIS,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE, AND CONFIRMED BY A LARGE VOTE OF THE PEOPLE AT ELECTIONS HELD FOR THAT PURPOSE.
ALL OF A HIGH ORDER AND FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER.
INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, SUITABLE FOR PERMANENT, SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS. FOR SALE AT A LARGE REDUCTION BELOW PAR FOR THE PRESENT ONLY.
Real Valuation of Property...... $41,800,000
Whole Indebtedness only......... $650,000
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT THE BEST RATES, AND BONDS PURCHASED BY OUT-OF-TOWN RESIDENTS SENT BY EXPRESS FREE OF CHARGE.
Trustees, executors of estates, capitalists and others seeking reliable investments are purchasing these loans.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST.
N. B. First-class Investment Securities, paying large rates of Interest, a specialty with this house for many years.

H. H. BOODY. D. A. BOODY. H. P. BOODY.

HENRY H. BOODY & CO.,
Bankers
AND
Railway Agents,
No 12 Wall-st., New-York.
Make Collections, pay Coupons and Dividends, Buy and Sell Governments, Railway Bonds, and other Securities on Commission.
PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE NEGOTIATION OF RAILWAY AND OTHER CORPORATE LOANS.
N. B.—Interest allowed on deposits.
NEW-YORK, May 2, 1870.

EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS
OF THE
CITY OF MONTGOMERY,
CAPITAL OF THE STATE OF ALABAMA, AT 90 PER CENT. AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
HOWES & MACY, Bankers,
NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Offer for sale the bonds of the City of Montgomery, Ala., 18 years to run, bearing interest at EIGHT (8) per cent. per annum, with coupons attached, payable 1st of January and July, both principal and interest payable in the City of New-York.
These bonds ($500,000) five hundred thousand dollars, are the only debt against the city, and are regarded as first-class security and very desirable for investors. Further particulars may be had of

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st., New-York,
Issue letters of credit for travelers available all parts of the world, through the
MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD,
and their correspondents.
Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on California, Europe and Havana.

BALLIN & SANDER,
BANKERS,
No. 24 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
Issue Circular Bills of Exchange and Letters of Credit for Travelers available in all parts of Europe, &c.

LOUISIANA STATE BANK,
OFFICE NO. 37 CAMP-ST.,
NEW-ORLEANS, May 4, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Louisiana State Bank having been authorized by a majority in amount of the stockholders, (under the provisions of the act of the Legislature amending and continuing in force the charter of the bank,) have decided to increase the capital stock of the bank not to exceed one million dollars, ($1,000,000,) inclusive of the appraised value of the present stock, viz.: $340,000.
BOOKS OF SUBSCRIPTION ARE NOW OPEN at the Banking Office, No. 37 Camp-st., for 2,600 new shares—say $260,000—MAKING THE CAPITAL STOCK OF THE BANK $600,000.

The present stockholders are entitled by preference to subscribe for the new stock, in proportion to their respective shares, which privilege will be considered as waived unless exercised prior to 20th June prox.

Terms of subscription: Fifteen per cent. cash at the time of subscription; ten per cent. payable on the 1st July, 1870, and the remaining seventy-five per cent. in installments as may be hereafter determined by the Board, after thirty days' notice given to subscribers. No installment to exceed twenty-five per cent.

By order of the Board.
OSCAR BERCIER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND OF THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
COLUMBIA, S. C., May 12, 1870.

ACCORDING TO THE PROVISIONS of an act approved March 1, 1870, "To provide for a sinking fund and the management of the same," the undersigned Commissioners, under said act, hereby authorize as follows:

Proposals will be received on or before 12 M., THURSDAY, 26th inst., at the banking-house of H. H. Kimpton, the financial agent of the State, No. 9 Nassau-st., New-York, for the sale of one hundred thousand ($100,000) dollars of the bonds or stocks of the State of South Carolina. Such proposals must be for amounts not less than five thousand ($5,000) dollars, and must state the issues of the bonds or stocks offered, and the price to be paid, only on the par value of the principal, in lawful money.

Bonds or stocks purchased must be delivered on the day next succeeding the award, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

The right is reserved to reject any and all proposals that may be considered adverse to the interests of the State.

ROBERT K. SCOTT, Governor,
J. L. NEAGLE, Controller-General,
D. H. CHAMBERLAIN, Attorney-General,
J. H. RAINEY, Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Senate,
R. C. DE LARGE, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives,
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY,
COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 7, 1870.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Columbus, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, June 1, 1870, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., for the election of fifteen directors to serve for the ensuing year, and such other business as may come before the meeting.

The books for the transfer of the capital stock of the Company will be closed in Columbus, Ohio, and New-York City at 2 o'clock P. M., May 21, 1870, and remain closed until the morning of June 2, 1870.
GORDON MOODIE, Secretary.

LOST.—CERTIFICATE NO. 2,991, FOR ONE hundred shares New-York Central and Hudson River Consolidated Stock, (blue tint,) in the name of Cammann & Co. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the above, as transfer has been stopped and new certificate applied for.
CAMMANN & CO., No. 8 Wall-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 305 Broadway.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE AMERICAN MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS CO.,
NO. 113 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 18, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company, at their regular quarterly meeting, held this day, have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Three per Cent. on its outstanding capital stock, payable July 15, 1870, out of its net earnings prior to the 1st inst.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 25th day of June next, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M., on the 16th day of July next.
J. N. KNAPP, Secretary.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 88 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, May 16, 1870.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST, due June 1, 1870, on the preferred stock of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., New York. The transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed on May 21 at 2 o'clock P. M., and reopened on June 1 at 10 o'clock A. M.
By order of the Executive and Finance Committee.
E. D. HAMMOND, Secretary.

OFFICE BROADWAY AND SEVENTH-AVENUE R. R. Co.,
CORNER 51ST-ST. AND 7TH-AV.,
NEW-YORK, May 10, 1870.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors of the Broadway and Seventh-avenue Railroad Company, held this day, it was resolved that a dividend of $3 per share be paid to stockholders on June 1. The transfer-books will be closed from May 20 to June 1.
JOHN KERR, President.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—TO SELL AN OLD MILK route, first-class. Also, horse and wagon. Retails 240 quarts of milk per day—together with a first-class store. Apply at No. 21 Essex-st.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND lease of the old established jewelry-store, No. 362 Bowery; one of the best locations in the City. For further particulars apply at the store.

FOR SALE—A GROCERY AND GOOD LIquor-bar, with good stock, four years' lease. Reason for selling desires to go to California. Apply at No. 25 Rose-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A VERY CONVENIENT AND desirable house No. 117 East 35th-st., 20x50x100; four-story high-stoop; thoroughly and completely overhauled, painted, papered and frescoed; terms easy. Apply to the owner, CHARLES DUGGIN, architect, No. 191 Broadway.

DRY-GOODS.—THE STOCK OF AN OLD-established dry-goods store for sale, with lease of store, at a low rent, on one of the best avenues in the City, for cash or improved real estate; sold on account of impaired health. Address S. T., Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.
FOR SALE OR LEASE—That well-known property, the ST. LOUIS HOTEL, New-Orleans, occupying on St. Louis-st. the entire front of the block between Chartres and Royal sts., (320 feet,) and extending through the center block 320 feet deep to Toulouse-st., including the old Citizens' Bank building on Toulouse-st.

The hotel is in good repair for the opening of business, and is capable of accommodating 500 guests.

The property will be sold low on very favorable terms, and if not sold by 1st July, 1870, will be leased at a moderate rent for a term of years.

Apply to Citizens' Bank of Louisiana, New-Orleans, or to A. D. SELLECK, No. 37 Pine-st., New-York.

NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.—BY ORder of the executors of the late Thos. Grenenthal, the mansion and forty acres of land beautifully located on the banks of the Hudson, at Nyack; grounds handsomely laid out; over 1,000 fruit-trees of the choicest varieties. The improvements consist of the mansion—brick, with brown-stone trimmings, containing some twenty rooms; fine barns; very desirable for a gentleman's residence, or to cut into villa sites. The extension of the Northern New-Jersey Railroad, just finished, in addition to the magnificent steam-boat accommodations, renders Nyack one of the most convenient as well as delightful suburbs of New-York. Further particulars of MALLORY & BLACKWELL, No. 55 Liberty-st., New-York.

LONG BRANCH.—COTTAGES ON THE seashore for sale or to rent furnished for the coming season; also, very desirable places within half a mile of the sea with acres of ground attached, and unimproved plots well located for investment or building purposes for sale.
FRANK G. BROWN, No. 58 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country-seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FLUSHING—FIFTEEN MINUTES FROM 34th-st., forty-five minutes from James-slip—a complete home; modern convenient house, greenhouse, stable, &c., all ready for occupation; garden planted; abundance of fruit; will be sold on very easy terms. Apply to R. W. LEAVITT & CO., No. 118 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—AT ORANGE, N. J., HANDsome French-roof cottage, seven rooms; stable; grounds finely shaded; location high and very healthy; neighborhood first-class; price, $3,800; terms easy. Address B. F. SMALL, No. 109 Pearl-st.

AT BUDD'S LAKE, N. J.—FOR SALE OR to lease, delightful country-seat; every improvement and convenience; at a great bargain; furnished or unfurnished. Apply to N. S. BENTLEY, No. 75 Front-st.

FOR SALE—AT MORRISTOWN, A HANDsome new house, eleven rooms, on high ground, near depot. J. SMITH DODGE, No. 15 West 20th-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, A LARGE DWELLing-house with modern improvements and three acres of land, in Cornwall, near the short cut, Erie Railroad Depot, two hours from the City; beautiful situation; mountain air; fine shade and ornamental trees; plenty of fruit and water; ice-house filled, and garden planted; will be rented to 1st October for $1,000. Inquire of E. H. LUDLOW, or GEORGE E. WOODWARD, No. 191 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET—A NEW HOUSE AT SPUYTEN Duyvil, neatly furnished, nine rooms, with bath, furnace, and all modern improvements; pasture for cow, with carriage-house and stable, with stalls, for five horses; $1,200 to May 1, 1871; immediate possession. Inquire at Office Pennsylvania Coal Company, No. 111 Broadway.

A COUNTRY-SEAT AT STAATSBURG, Dutchess County, N. Y., delightfully situated on the banks of the Hudson, to rent for the season, to a first-class private family only; has large house, fully furnished; also, stable, coach-house, garden, &c. For terms, apply to JOHN F. DOYLE, No. 37 Wall-st., New-York.

HOUSES WITH ALL MODERN IMprovements to let at Washington Heights, on the Hudson, furnished or unfurnished, at very low rents. Apply to EUGENE MURRAY, on the premises, foot of 141st-st., North River, or to H. L. HOGUET, No. 112 Duane-st.

TO LET—$2,500 ONLY—ON 5TH-AV., AN elegant four-story brown-stone house, perfectly new, opposite Central Park, to a responsible private family, for the above moderate rent.
BARKER & COSTER,
Room No. 6 New Herald Building.

TO LET—FURNISHED, AT SOMERVILLE, N. J., on the Central Railroad, five minutes' walk from the station, a pleasantly-situated dwelling-house, with large garden and abundance of fruit; rent $175 per month. Address C. W., Box No. 2,059 Post-office, New-York.

TO LET—AT CEDAR GROVE, S. I., OVERlooking Lower Bay, a good-sized, comfortable cottage, furnished; it has a garden plot and stable attached. Apply to WM. R. MARSH, Greenpoint Ferry.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET,
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
Fine, handsome offices on second and third floors. Inquire of GEORGE JONES, *Times* Office.

STORES TO LET.—NO. 78 MAIDEN-LANE, lofts; also, Nos. 5 and 6 Atlantic Dock; fronting East River. Apply to W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO., No. 170 William-st.

STUDIOS TO LET—IN BUILDING NO. 1,267 Broadway. Apply on the premises.

DESK-ROOM TO LET IN NO. 5 BEEKman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE LOTS ON 65TH AND 99TH STS.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, May 24, 1870, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York, sale by order of Edward H. Purdy, executor of George A. Jackson:

SIXTY-FIFTH-STREET—1 lot on the south side of 65th-st., 125 feet west of 8th-av., 25x100 feet 5 inches; 65th-st. is sewered, graded, curbed, guttered and flagged.

NINETY-NINTH-STREET—2 lots on the south side of 99th-st., 125 feet west of 8th-av., each 25x100 feet 11 inches; 99th-st. requires very little grading, and is to be opened this Summer.

Fifty per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage for three or five years, at purchaser's option.

Maps and full particulars at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, Auctioneer—Office and sales-room No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

THE BEAUTIFUL IN ART.
Statuary, Clocks, Bronzes, Marble Vases, antique and modern; Coupes, &c.
SIGNOR PANDOLFINI & CO.'S GREAT SALE OF ITALIAN STATUARY, &C.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSEL,
Auctioneers.

Persons of cultivated taste can hardly realize without an inspection the unparalleled attraction offered by Signor Pandolfini's collection of statuary, fine bronzes, clocks, marble vases, articles of vertu, &c., tazzas, card receivers, &c., to be sold by auction by JOHNSTON & VAN TASSEL, at their sales-room, No. 37 Nassau-st., on MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, commencing each day at 11 o'clock.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.
BY F. COLTON.—HOTEL FURNITURE of the Libby House, Nos. 54 and 56 Warren-st., Pianos, &c. On MONDAY and TUESDAY, May 23 and 24, at 10½ o'clock, the entire furniture of the two large buildings known as the Libby House; there are about 100 rooms, all furnished with medium class goods, and very much that is extra good; one or two piano-fortes, French-plate and other mirrors; velvet, Brussels, and other carpets; hair mattresses for about ninety beds, and all the other furniture of the several rooms; also, all the parlor and dining-room do.; also, all the steam-boilers and copper-boilers of the hotel; also, one rose-wood piano; also, all the bar furniture and fixtures, one iron safe, one valuable enunciator, &c.; also, several valuable oil-paintings. Catalogues will be ready early Monday morning.

JOHN H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.
BY JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.—THE Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will sell
80,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL
at public auction on WEDNESDAY, May 25, at 12 o'clock noon at No. 26 Exchange-place.
SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO., Auctioneers.
TUESDAY, MAY 24, AT 10½ A. M., at the Central Sale-rooms, Willoughby, corner of Pearl, Brooklyn, about 250 rich Moquet, velvet, Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets, rugs, mats, oil-cloths, &c.

INSTRUCTION.

A HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
AT GLEN COVE SEMINARY, GLEN COVE, L. I.
J. R. BURWOOD, PRINCIPAL.
Spring term commences April 4. Terms $300 per annum. Music and French the only extras. Right Rev. A. N. Littlejohn, D. D., visitor.

A. B. C.—THE ADJUSTABLE BOOK COVER is just the thing to cover school books; fits all sizes; it is cheap; easily put on; it is always handy, like a letter envelope; self-sealing, saves time, keeps the books neat; circulars on application. Bookstores have them, or order of P. F. VAN EVEREN, Brooklyn, L. I.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG SWISS LADY, SPEAKING German, French and English, also an accomplished musician, desires a situation as governess or lady's companion, in a family about to travel to Europe. Address J. C., No. 40 East 18th-st.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE in the lofts No. 16 4th-av. Apply on the premises to CONKLINS & BAYLES.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—DON'T GO IN THE COUNtry when you can get beautiful rooms with closets, hot and cold water, gas, bath and board, for two gentlemen or gentleman and wife, for $14 and $16 a week in the first-class house No. 149 East 51st-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.; only fifteen minutes from the Park. A large and beautiful parlor $20, and fine hall rooms $7 and $8. Children not taken.

A LARGE ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED second-story front room, replete with modern conveniences, to rent without board, to a single gentleman desiring superior accommodations; family private; reference required. Address EAST 18TH-ST., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOM, with all modern improvements, on second floor, located in 30th-st., near 4th-av., will be rented to a single gentleman; family strictly private; references exchanged. Address, with name, A. A., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN CAN obtain fine rooms, with board, in a quiet family, where there are no children, on reasonable terms; two large rooms, with closets, vacant. Inquire at No. 242 West 26th-st., near 8th-av.

NEW AND ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED rooms, with all modern improvements, to let to gentlemen only, without board, at No. 77 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. References exchanged.

NO. 234 EAST 12TH-ST.—A FINE suite of rooms handsomely furnished, on second floor, suitable for gentlemen or a gentleman and wife, with or without board; location desirable. References required.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, in 12th-st., near 6th-av., wish to rent to a single gentleman a double room, freshly painted and furnished, with gas, hot and cold water, &c.; breakfast if desired. Address F, Box No. 185 *Times* Office.

HANDSOME ROOMS TO LET IN A newly-furnished house, to gentlemen, without board. Only those willing to pay liberally for an elegant home need apply at No. 27 East 9th-st., corner of University-place.

FIFTH DOOR FROM 4TH-AV., NO. 108 EAST 14TH-ST.—Newly-furnished rooms en suite or singly, suitable for parties of gentlemen, with or without board.

NO. 71 MADISON-AV.—BOARD; SECOND floor. Also, rooms on third and fourth floors, to families and gentlemen, at greatly reduced rates; transient or otherwise.

NO. 31 WEST 16TH-ST.—TO LET, AN entire second floor to first-class parties, either with private table or without board; highest reference required.

NO. 200 WEST 23D-ST.—LARGE, AIRY rooms, second floor, with first-class board, for gentlemen and wives, or single gentlemen; Summer rates.
JOHN P. WORSTELL.

NO. 45 WEST 22D-ST.—A SUITE OF rooms on second floor, handsomely furnished en suite or single. Also, hall room, with board; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET ON second floor, to single gentlemen, in private family, at No. 45 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.; reference exchanged.

NO. 50 WEST 24TH-ST.—HANDSOMEly furnished rooms to let with board; table and attendance first-class.

TO LET—FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED rooms, to single gentlemen, at No. 164 Fifth-av. Apply on the premises.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, A HOME for the Summer, in a Christian family, where there are no other boarders. Address R., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—I AM PREPARED to accommodate about thirty with good board in the Catskill Mountains, fifteen miles from Catskill; stages running daily to and from my place; price $8 per week.
JACOB CRAFT,
South Durham, Greene County, N. Y.

THE HEALTHIEST, COOLEST AND most delightful spot in New-Jersey for families to board is on Janes's Mountain. Fine views, pure air, splendid water and good table at moderate prices. Address FRANCIS OLIVER, Basking Ridge, N. J., or call on I. H. ARCHER, No. 4 Warren-st., Room 14.

COUNTRY BOARD FROM 1ST OF MAY.—Pleasant farm-house, well shaded, 80 miles from City, opposite Hyde Park, two miles from river; high land. Terms moderate. Address H. E., Esopus, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD—ON THE SHREWSbury River, near Long Branch; first-class board, good bathing and boating; also, a small cottage on the lawn, with private table. Apply to JAHNE, SMITH & CO., No. 170 Broadway.

SUMMER RESORTS.

TAPPAN ZEE HOUSE,
NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.
"This attractive Summer resort will be open July 1 for an unexceptionable class of boarders. For particulars address Rev. L. D. MANSFIELD, Proprietor.

OCEAN HOUSE,
NEWPORT, R. I.,
opens for the reception of guests on the 27th of June, 1870. Knowing the want and favoritism of pure filtered rain water for drinking purposes at Newport, the proprietor last Autumn constructed a reservoir with a capacity of six hundred hogsheads, so arranged that all the water used for drinking at the Ocean House will be drawn from this reservoir and filtered, thereby removing all impurities and affording perfectly healthy "drinking water."

Satisfactory prices for rooms given upon application to JOSEPH B. WEAVER, Proprietor.
Ocean House, Newport, R. I.,
or St. James Hotel, New-York.

WEST END HOTEL,
FORMERLY STETSON HOUSE,
LONG BRANCH.
This elegant hotel will be opened on the 20th of June next, having been thoroughly renovated and repaired.
TERMS FOR BOARD, &C.,
Address
SYKES, GARDNER & CO.,
Long Branch.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL, CATSKILL, N. Y., will open June 1. Large new house, 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some seventeen acres, on the Hudson River; mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world; house greatly enlarged the past Winter; pleasure-grounds extended and improved; the hotel has first-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boats and cars; terms moderate. Address JNO. BREASTED, Catskill.

LAKE GEORGE
THE FORT WILLIAM HENRY HOTEL
Will be opened for Summer visitors June 1; persons wishing to engage rooms will please address "The Arlington," at Washington, D. C., or "Fort William Henry Hotel," Lake George. Drawing-room cars by Hudson River Railroad, going through without change.
T. ROESSLE & SON, Proprietors.

ORIENT POINT HOUSE—ORIENT Point, L. I.—Opens June 1; situated on the extreme end of Long Island, fronting on the Sound and Gardiner's Bay; only a moment's walk to the water; good sea bathing, fishing, driving, &c. Prices very low for the month of June. Send for circular.
M. B. PARSONS, Proprietor.

WILLOW PARK HOUSE—CLIFTON, N. J.; Erie Railroad, forty minutes' ride; fine fishing and boating on the Passaic; house and furniture new; first-class reference. CHARLES MOOREHEAD, Peabody Life Insurance Company, Pearl-st. and Broadway.

BOARD REDUCED AT NEWPORT, R. I.—The Atlantic House will be opened on the 30th of May. Transient board reduced to $3 50 per day. Special arrangements may be made by families by the week or season on application to
WM. W. HAZARD, Proprietor.

TURNER HOUSE, DANBURY, CONN.—Splendid accommodations for a few families through the Summer; convenient to Post-office and railroad depot; splendid drives and healthy neighborhood; terms reasonable. J. SANDS, proprietor.

THE EQUINOX HOUSE, MANCHESTER, Vt., opens June 1. Harlem through trains leave New-York at 10½ A. M. and 3¾ P. M. for Manchester, Montreal, &c. Address F. H. ORVIS.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Ninety-fifth-street, from the Fifth-avenue to the East River, in the City of New-York.—We, the undersigned Commissioners of estimate and assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit: That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in these proceedings, or in any of the lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to Thomas J. Barr, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 82 Nassau-street, (Room No. 42,) in the said City, on or before the 16th day of June, 1870, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting within the ten week days next after the 16th day of June, 1870, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on each of said ten days, at 3 o'clock P. M.; that the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's office, in the City of New-York, there to remain until the 28th day of June, 1870; that the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows, to wit: All those lots, pieces or parcels of land, lying and being on Ninety-fifth-street, between the Fifth-avenue and the East River, in the City of New-York, and extending on either side of said Ninety-fifth-street, half the distance to the next street thereto; and that our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term thereof, to be held in the new Court-house, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 11th day of July, 1870, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

Dated NEW-YORK, May 11, 1870.
THOMAS J. BARR,
GEORGE B. WALLIS, } Commissioners.
MICHEL NORTON,

REMOVAL.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
Office of the Commissioners of Quarantine removed to No. 2 Exchange Court, Exchange-place, between Broadway and New-st. Room No. 14, second floor.

MEDICAL.

DR. HUNTER, NO. 56 BOND-ST., one door from Bowery, (40 years at No. 3 Division-st.,) cures worst cases of private diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician or no charge. Manhood restored and nervous debility cured in one week, by Dr. HUNTER'S Botanic Cordial; $5 a pint.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.
MONDAY EVENING, MAY 23,
MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG
And Signor LE FRANC in
POLIUTO.
Signor PETRILLI, Signor SARTI, &c.
TUESDAY, May 24, most positively,
UN BALLO IN MASCHERA,
MRS. IMOGENE BROWN,
(Her debut in Opera.)
Mme. FRIDAD GEBELE.
Signor PETRILLI, Signor FOSSATI, Signor SARTI, and Signor LE FRANC.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 25,
POSITIVELY LAST OPERA NIGHT.
IL TROVATORE.
SATURDAY LAST GRAND GALA MATINEE.
Prices as usual. Admission to Matinee, $1; reserved seats, 50 cents extra. Seats can be secured at the Academy, Schirmer's, No. 701; also Nos. 114 and 944 Broadway.
THURSDAY, MAY 26—BROOKLYN ACADEMY.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATER.
Sole Lessee and Manager....Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
MONDAY, MAY 23,
BENEFIT OF MR. D. H. HARKINS,
and
Last performance of FROU FROU this season.
Mr. Harkins will appear as SARTORYS for this occasion.

TUESDAY, MAY 24,
will be revived, for the first time in fifty-two years, Goldsmith's first and most brilliant comedy of life, love and habits in the LAST CENTURY, entitled
THE GOOD-NATURED MAN,
with the original prologue,
an original epilogue,
magnificent new scenery,
entirely elegant and new costumes, and characters by Miss FANNY DAVENPORT, Mrs. Gilbert, Mrs. Kiehl, Miss Ames, Miss Rowland, Mr. W. Davidge, Mr. George Clarke, Mr. D. H. Harkins, James Lewis, G. F. De Vere, F. Evans, W. Beekman, George Jordan, Jr., F. Chapman and others.
⁂ Also, in preparation for immediate production, the last and greatest of all Parisian Comedies, entitled FERNANDE.

THE FRENCH THEATER.
FECHTER. THE CORSICAN BROTHERS.
THE LAST AND GREATEST IMPERSONATION OF THAT GREAT REPRESENTATIVE ACTOR,
CHARLES FECHTER,
supported by the superb artist,
MISS CARLOTTA LECLERCQ,
and the unrivaled Star Company.
MONDAY, May 23, at 8, the
CORSICAN BROTHERS.
NOTICE.—THE CORSICAN BROTHERS, Mr. Charles Fechter's magnificent creation, which he has performed 500 CONSECUTIVE NIGHTS IN ENGLAND, will be presented at the French Theater for THE FIRST TIME IN AMERICA in the original version and mise en scene, the previous representations of the CORSICAN BROTHERS having been but an incomplete adaptation of this thrilling drama.
Nothing has been omitted that could render this great production worthy of the previous efforts of the management and of the great genius of that celebrated actor, Mr. CHARLES FECHTER. Seats at the theatre, Schirmer's, Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND RECEPTION
of the
NINTH INFANTRY,
N. G., S. N. Y.
JAMES FISK, Jr.............Colonel Commanding
FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 27, AT 9.
MUSIC CONSISTING OF 150 INSTRUMENTS.
Conductor.......................MAX MARETZEK
Tickets $2 each, admitting one person, and boxes may be obtained of
Major Jas. R. Hitchcock, No. 67 Liberty-st.; Adjutant Edgar S. Allien, No. 17 Broad-st., and Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.

SEE THE HYDRANTHROPOS!
THE LONG-LOST LINK OF THE SIMIAN TRIBE DISCOVERED!
ANTHROPOMORPHITIPISCIAN!!!
SYMMETRICAL HYDRIAD!
JAPANESE MERMAID!
Now on exhibition at No. 712 Broadway, opposite Waverley-place, from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.
Admission 25 cents; children, 15 cents.
OPEN AT ALL HOURS.

DISTRESS IN WEST RUSSIA.—GRAND benefit concert, given by Miss Juliet Levy, in aid of the distressed Israelites of West Russia, at Irving Hall, TUESDAY EVENING, May 24, at 8 o'clock, assisted by Mrs. J. M. Hartz, soprano; Mr. W. J. Hill, tenor; Senor Randolfi, baritone; Mr. J. Lewenberg, violin; Mr. Emil Salinger, violoncello; Mr. H. Yzquieldo, flutist; Mr. William Dressler, accompanist. Admission, $1. Tickets at Hartz's magical repository, Pond's music-store, and Irving Hall the evening of the concert.

FOR A FEW DAYS ONLY
"MID-OCEAN," a new and remarkable painting by WILLIAM T. RICHARDS, of Philadelphia, is now on view at Goupil's Gallery, No. 170 5th-av.

PNEUMATIC TUNNEL UNDER BROADway. 260 Broadway, corner Warren. Open 10 to 5.

MUSICAL.

PIANO-FORTES—SECOND-HAND, OF VArious makers, in thorough order, for sale at low prices by
CHICKERING & SONS,
No. 11 East 14th-st.,
Between Broadway and 5th-av.
Pianos to rent.

A GREAT OFFER!!!
HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, at extremely low prices, for cash, during this month, or will take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent money applied if purchased. New Chickering pianos to rent. Monthly installments received for same.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO CHEAP, call at MERRELL'S ware-room, No. 8 Union-square. Sold on installments or rented; customers suited; large stock; best makers; look before selecting elsewhere.

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY,
as follows:

IDAHO, Capt. PRICE	May 25, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. GREEN	June 1, at 4 P. M.
COLORADO, Capt. WILLIAMS	June 8, at 1 P. M.
NEBRASKA, Capt. GUARD	June 15, at 4 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSYTH	June 22, at 1 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. WHINERAY	June 29, at 4 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80 gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30 currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN,
From Pier No. 47 North River.
STEERAGE PASSAGE
To Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow,
REDUCED TO $28 CURRENCY.
ERIN, WEBSTER, Saturday, May 28, at 3 P. M.
THE QUEEN, THOMSON, Saturday, June 4, at 10 A. M.
FRANCE, Saturday, June 11, at 2 P. M.
ENGLAND, WEBSTER, Saturday, June 18, at 9 A. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $65.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.
Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, May 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. SLOCUM, June 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, July 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
OLD LINE—LOW FREIGHT.
The well-known, first-class side-wheel steam-ship BIENVILLE, J. B. BAKER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, May 28, at 3 P. M. Freight taken at through rates for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS, May 26.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, June 2.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, June 9.
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS, June 16, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 3 P. M. The new steamers
CITY OF MERIDA, Capt. DEAKEN, Thursday, June 2.
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. TIMMERMANN, Wednesday, June 22.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

BEDDING.

BEDDING.

JOHN H. WILCOX & CO., No. 59 4th-av., opposite A. T. Stewart & Co.'s upper store, importers of South American Horse-hair. Manufacturers and dealers, wholesale and retail.
MATTRESSES.
Hair, Sponge, Eureka, Husk and Straw Mattresses.
Patent Woven-wire Mattresses.
Patent Double-bordered Spring Mattresses.
Patent Oriental Steel-spring Bed Bottoms.
Patent Adjustable Spring Bed Bottoms.
Feathers, Feather-bed Bolsters and Pillows.
Blankets, Quilts, Comforters and Sheets.
Bolster and Pillow-cases, embroidered and ruffled to order. Feathers washed and purified by Sheldon's Patent Process—live steam. Old feathers renovated by steam and relieved of all disagreeable odor.
Hair Mattresses renovated and remade.
JOHN H. WILCOX,
Formerly of MELLEN & WILCOX.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATER.
23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
LAST WEEK
of the engagement of
MR. JOHN S. CLARKE,
AND LAST SIX NIGHTS OF
FOX vs. GOOSE,
And the comic drama of
LOST ASHORE.
ON MONDAY NEXT, MAY 30,
will be produced an ORIGINAL AMERICAN COMEDY in three acts, by CHARLES GAYLOR, Esq., entitled
TAKING THE CHANCES,
for the proper production of which, the management have especially engaged
MR. J. H. McVICKER,
who will appear in his original character of
PETER POMEROY,
Supported by a superior cast.
In preparation, a ROMANTIC DRAMA.
Seats secured SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE at the box-office of the theater, or at its branch ticket-office, at the music-store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
Corner 23d-st. and 8th-av.
A STARTLING NOVELTY.
First time in America, the
PRISMATIC SHOWER,
(By Messrs. Tanner & Co. of London.)
HUNDRED AND SIXTH NIGHT
of the great spectacular romance, the
12 TEMPTATIONS, 12
Illustrated by the
FINEST BALLET, FINEST COSTUMES,
FINEST VOCAL TALENT,
FINEST ARTISTS, FINEST MUSIC,
FINEST SCENIC EFFECTS,
FINEST MECHANICAL APPLIANCES,
FINEST TRANSFORMATION and
FINEST DRAMATIC TEMPLE
IN THE WORLD.
EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
Seats secured ten days in advance, at the box-office; also at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Erie Railway ticket-office, corner 23d-st. and Broadway.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager..Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
NOVELTY AND VARIETY.
MONDAY—THE RENT DAY,
and
IS HE JEALOUS?
TUESDAY—THE LOVE CHASE.
WEDNESDAY—AMERICANS IN PARIS,
and
TRYING IT ON.
THURSDAY—THE RENT DAY,
and
IS HE JEALOUS?
FRIDAY—AMERICANS IN PARIS,
and
TRYING IT ON.
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1½ P. M.
THE LOVE CHASE.
SATURDAY NIGHT—(Last time)
THE LANCERS.

OLYMPIC THEATER.
SECOND WEEK, SECOND WEEK,
OF MRS. JAS. A. OATES
And her Troupe of Native Artists,
In the popular burlesque,
THE FAIR ONE WITH THE BLONDE WIG,
Pronounced by the press and the public
THE BEST EVER PRODUCED.
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2.
Seats should be secured in advance.

TAMMANY ALHAMBRA.—14TH-ST.
THE GREAT EVENT.
First time in America of the grand ballet, entitled the PEARL OF TOKAY,
with new and beautiful scenery, costumes, &c., in which sixty beautiful young ladies will appear. The wonderful troupe of PERFORMING INDIANS, ten in number.
ALL THE GREAT STARS REMAIN, 100 IN NUMBER. Tokay matinee SATURDAY at 2½ P. M.

BOWERY THEATER.
The young American actor Mr. Oliver Doud Byron.
METAMORA. SONGS, &c. KOEUBA.
FRIDAY—Annual benefit of Mr. John J. Jones, Treasurer.
BOX SHEET OPEN.

NEW-YORK GLEE AND MADRIGAL SOCIETY.
SECOND SEASON.
LAST CONCERT OF THE SEASON.
STEINWAY HALL,
THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 26, 1870.
J. A JOHNSON, Conductor.
Tickets, $1, including reserved seat; if not purchased until night of Concert, seats 50 cents extra. Sale at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Hall on night of concert.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
EVERY NIGHT.
THEODORE THOMAS'
POPULAR CONCERTS.

LECTURES

THE McFARLAND SENSATION.
ANTI-WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE.
Mrs. Stanton's lecture answered and analyzed.
MAUD ERNEST AT APOLLO HALL,
Broadway and 28th-st.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 25, 1870.
Tickets at the door—50 cents.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE.
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.,
Arriving ahead of all other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 319 Broadway, corner New Pearl-st., and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.
FOR BOSTON,
Via FALL RIVER, touching at NEWPORT.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS:
The world renowned steamers
BRISTOL,
Commander A. G. SIMMONS,
and
PROVIDENCE,
Commander B. M. SIMMONS,
having been thoroughly overhauled and elegantly refitted, leave daily (Sundays excepted) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st.
GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT
On each steamer, every evening, by Hall's Celebrated Boston Brass, String and Reed Bands.

STEAMER D. R. MARTIN.
Capt. JAY L. CLARK, for Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., one block above Catharine Ferry, touching at 37th-st. at 4½ for passengers only.

TROY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The fastest elegant steamers on the Hudson leave Pier No. 44 North River, north of Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, (Saturdays excepted,) at 6 o'clock, connecting at above places with morning express trains for the north, west and east. Fare, $1 50; through tickets issued and baggage checked. Sunday fare $1. Freight taken at low rates. Returning, leave Troy at 6 and Albany at 8 o'clock.

POWER'S LINE FOR HUDSON—THE REGULAR LINE—The only line connecting with the Hudson and Boston and Boston and Albany Railroads. The commodious steamers NUHPA and REDFIELD leave foot of Christopher-street EVERY EVENING, Sundays excepted, at 6 o'clock. Freight taken at low rates. Fare $1; berths free.

FOR HUDSON, ATHENS AND INTERMEDIATE PLACES.—The clipper steamboat NEVERSINK leaves foot of Warren-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 o'clock P. M., for the above places. Fare, $1.

NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE AND RONDOUT—Landing at Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, New-Hamburg and Milton. The steamboat MARY POWELL (on and after SATURDAY, May 14,) will leave Vestry-st. pier at 3½ P. M. daily.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads; fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 12 every night.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3¼ and 11 P. M. Train leaves the wharf, New-Haven, for Northern stations at 5 A. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Steamer NELLY WHITE leaves daily, foot of Market-st. at 2:45, and 37th-st. at 3 P. M.

YONKERS FERRY LEAVES WARREN-st. at 10 A. M. and 4½ P. Fare 15 cents. Sundays at 10 A. M. and 6 P. M. Fare 25 cents.

EXCURSIONS.

THE LARGE FIRST-CLASS STEAMboat SLEEPY HOLLOW, unequaled for speed, comfort, and safety, having accommodation for 2,000 people, is now open for excursions; also Dudley's, Myers', and Raritan Beach Groves, Alderney Park and Spring Hill Grove on the Hudson. Barges WALTER SANDS, WILLIAM MYERS, WM. J. HASKETT, MERCHANT and DURANT, with steamboats of all kinds if desired.
J. & E. MYERS,
Corner Morton and west sts., (upstairs.)

PICNIC AND EXCURSION BOAT.—The fast, safe and elegant steamer MAGENTA is open to charter for lodges, Sunday-school and excursions parties. For terms and choice of day apply at the office of the Stephens & Condit Transportation Company, foot of Barclay-st., Pier No. 26 North River, or foot of Centre-st., Newark.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.
MONUMENTS AND FLOOR TILING.
FISHER & BIRD,
NOS. 97 TO 105 EAST HOUSTON-ST.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST PLACE to buy marble and marbleized mantels, wainscoting and tiling, at J. HEANY'S Marble Works, No. 143 East 41st-st., near 3d-av.

S. KLABER & CO., MARBLE-WORKS, No. 223 West 51st-st., marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, headstones, monuments of superior workmanship; cheapest in the City.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP UNDER THE name of W. J. SYMS & BROTHER has been this day dissolved, SAMUEL R. SYMS withdrawing therefrom.
The business of the firm will be settled by WILLIAM J. SYMS, at No. 300 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, May 16, 1870.

TO HORSE.

Tournament of the Gallant Knights of Brooklyn.

Display of Horsemanship and Manual Dexterity.

Charge to the Knights by Col. Dawson—Names of the Contestants and of the Victors—Presentation of Prizes.

> "The Knights are dust,
> And their good swords are rust,
> Their souls are with the saints, we trust."

Thus wrote the quaint poet of RICHARD PLANTAGENET, of GEOFFREY DE BOUILLON, of BOIS-GUILBERT, and of a hundred other crusaders who flourished in mediæval times, but false, however, was his implied belief that the days of knight-errantry and of gallant tourneys had gone forever, because his older heroes had been gathered to their fathers. Had he lived to have witnessed the elaborate spectacle which was presented to a nineteenth century multitude, yesterday, at the Prospect Park Fair Grounds, on the outskirts of Brooklyn, he would, doubtless, have been infinitely pleased with it, and would, in honor of the doughty Knights there assembled, have substituted "lances" for "swords" in his pretty triplet at some future period. To be sure, he could not have been gladdened with the sight of ponderous warriors, armed cap-a-pie, with visor up and buckler down, ready to do battle for the holy sepulchre or for the smile of some fair maid; neither could he have been attracted by the presence of goodly men-at-arms, or of Court attendants arrayed in all the glory of elegant doublets and frilled shirt bosoms; but in place of these gay and chivalric scenes, he would have beheld about a score of horseback riders curvetting up and down a race-track, and striving to catch a ring hung in mid-air on the point of a lance, as evidence of their equestrian skill and manual dexterity. The place in which they contested was dignified with the title of the lists, and the whole affair was designated a "grand tournament," in which the victors were to have the privilege of crowning their lady friends as "Queens of Love and Beauty." The tournament commenced on Saturday about 2 o'clock, at which time several hundred spectators were assembled on the grounds, including a large number of ladies who came in private equipages. That portion of the race-course extending immediately in front of the Club-house, and the grand stand, was selected as the place for the tilting, for which purpose it was kept clear of all persons excepting the Knights, the Marshals and the Herald. The latter personage appeared in dazzling attire with a plumed Charles the Second hat, and mounted on a fiery steed. His duty was to announce to the Knights when to charge at the ring, which he performed. The excitement was inaugurated by the appearance of a cavalcade in the lists amid a lively flourish from the musicians. The cavalcade numbered about sixteen horsemen dressed in gorgeous colors, some wearing fancily-trimmed velvet coats, and others contenting themselves with shirts, white pants, and silk sashes. Some of the knights wore felt hats, while others had their heads adorned with caps. Many of the lookers-on expected to see the knightly riders prepared for a joust or a passage-of-arms, but were greatly disappointed at their unwarlike appearance. The following are the names of the horsemen, and the titles under which they entered the lists:

Knight of Virginia, HORACE BAILEY, of Virginia; Knight of Westmoreland, A. BRACKENBROUGH, of the District of Columbia; Knight of Prospect Park, W. G. BAILEY, of Virginia; Knight of the Old Dominion, Dr. C. A. FOX, of Virginia; Knight of Shannondale, EDDIE GALLAHER, of West Virginia; Knight of Hereford, R. H. HEREFORD, of Maryland; Knight of Alabama, J. J. HARRISON, of Alabama; Knight of Marlborough, W. A. JARBOE, of Maryland; Knight of the Blue Ridge, J. N. GALLAHER, of Virginia; Knight of Montgomery, WILLIAM KNOX, of Alabama; Knight of Wyoming, J. R. MCBLAIR, of the District of Columbia; Knight of the Highlands, THEODORE MOSIER, Jr., of the District of Columbia; Knight of Maryland, W. MARSHALL, of Maryland; Knight of New-York City, S. P. MAURY, of New-York; Knight of the Black Plume, JAS. W. WALSH, of the District of Columbia. Before beginning the tournament, the Knights were drawn up in front of the judge's stand, and were then addressed by Col. A. H. DAWSON, the orator of the day, as follows:

SIR KNIGHTS: The institution you propose to revive is over thirteen centuries old. It was ushered into existence by the oppressions of those dark ages in the past in which the light of civilization began to struggle into the portals of the breast, but had not yet reached the temples of the intellect. When heroes could be found brave and noble enough to do battle in defense of the weak, innocent and injured, but statesmen were not at hand wise enough to enact laws and establish tribunals for their protection; then the strongest arm or the longest sword settled all manner of issues. But even in that dark day no Knight could enter the lists who was not both without fear and without reproach. Nevertheless the institution, crowned as it was with many virtues, was circled likewise with many vices, and in reviving it we purpose to recognize the virtues and ignore the vices. To adapt it to the practical progress of the nineteenth century, which means simply to utilize it, and, Sir Knights, one and all, I congratulate you that your lot is cast under the high noon of a civilization wherein the wager of battle is no longer permitted to adjudicate grave questions of property, life and liberty. Where, notwithstanding the sword may be the destiny of nations, it cannot interpret or construe for the independent and enlightened individual mind the meaning of words or dictate the policy of principles. Among the pleasant duties with which I am specially charged on this occasion, is that of tendering from the Knights of the North to the Knights of the South a heart-warm welcome. It is the first tournament that has ever been held on Northern soil, and it is inaugurated with the fervent hope that it will be often repeated, until in the friendly and manly emulation the past will be forgotten, the present charmed and the future brightened. Whoever may be the vanquished, the vanquished will have the proud satisfaction of feeling that they will have a direct, immediate and personal interest in the glory that will redound from it to a common country. The proclivity of tournaments, as now conducted, is to develop equestrian grace, skill and fearlessness; cultivate a love for that noble animal, the horse, and elevate the bearing and sweeten the courtly amenities that characterize the intercourse of high-toned and well-bred strangers, all of which must augment the dignity of human nature and the sum of human happiness.

At the conclusion of the address the Knights were allowed a preliminary tilt, after which the active sport opened in real earnest. The ring, which was about the size of a lady's bracelet, was suspended from an iron rod directly in front of the Judge's stand. It was covered with white ribbon, so as to be distinguishable to persons at a distance. The rod was adjusted as a sort of scale, which hung in the air, and which the keeper of the ring had to fix the height of the ring to suit, the range of each particular Knight. The point of starting was 100 yards distant from the stand, and the signal was the sound of the bugle, followed by the command to charge from the herald. The feat consisted of reaching the stand inside of twelve seconds, and of sheathing the ring on the point of the lance without diminishing the speed of the horse. It was in many instances accomplished with such skill and symmetry of motion as to win encouraging plaudits from the crowd. So far as exhibition of fine and graceful horsemanship was concerned, the tournament proved a decided success. Most of the Knights managed their animals with the utmost ease, and maintained their saddles in gallant style, although frequently riding down the lists at a furious pace. At the first tilt only eight riders were successful in taking the ring, and subsequently the contest gradually narrowed down until only three Knights were left to struggle for the first prize—a fine mare named *Lady Blanche*. This was finally awarded to the Knight of Shannondale. The second and third prizes were gold watches, and were won by the Knight of Hereford and the Knight of Westmoreland, respectively. Several knights contended for the fourth prize—a pair of pearl studs. It was given to the Knight of Virginia after sharp, protracted tilting between the latter and the Knight of Alabama. Both of the last-named Knights, together with the Knights of the "Old Dominion" and of Marlborough were conceded to be the best horsemen in the tourney. At the close of the exercises, the orator of the day made the following address to the winner of the first prize:

SIR: By your gallant and skillful riding you have won the first prize—the beautiful creature that is before you. I trust it will make you happy today, and make you happy on Tuesday next, when you will have the gratification of placing a crown on the beautiful head of her whom you esteem beyond all other women.

The officers at the tournament were as follows: Judges—Wm. M. Parks, of Brooklyn; N. Van Brunt, of Brooklyn; Col. Sandford, Col. S. D. Bruce, of the *Turf, Field & Farm*; Dr. Charles H. Williamson, of Virginia.

Chief Marshal—Major T. H. Branch. Aids—Col. J. H. Puleston, of Brooklyn; W. Hahn, of Brooklyn; Major C. McGivern, of Alabama; Edward A. Gallaher, of District of Columbia.

Herald—Col. Lamb, of Missouri.

The festivities on Tuesday next will include a repetition of the scenes of yesterday, besides witnessing the crowning of the Queen and the selection of the Maids of Honor. It is to be hoped that better accommodations will be extended to the reporters of the Press than were afforded them yesterday.

Soiree Musicale at Cottage Hill Seminary, Poughkeepsie—Numbers of the New-York Elite in Attendance.

Cottage Hill Seminary for young ladies, at Poughkeepsie, (Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, rector,) is an educational institution under the immediate supervision of Right Rev. Bishop POTTER and the prominent Episcopal clergy and laity of this diocese, and is the favorite educational establishment, especially of those of the citizens of this City who hold to the Episcopal faith. A very large number of its pupils are daughters of prominent New-Yorkers, and the musical festivals given there are invariably attended by our citizens in goodly numbers. On Friday evening last one of those *soirées musicale*, which have given Cottage Hill an enviable reputation, took place at the Seminary, and, as usual, was largely attended by our citizens, friends and patrons of the institution. The hall in which the exercises were given was filled to overflowing with an auditory of the most refined and critical character. The programme, of eighteen selections, was a varied one, and brought out most brilliantly the great proficiency which the pupils have attained in musical culture, both as instrumental performers and as vocalists. The character of the music was such as is seldom heard in any school. A prominent critic, who was one of the auditory, remarked, "These are not school-girls, they are artists." The exercises were opened with the overture to the "Merry Wives of Windsor," for four hands, by Miss KATE H. CLEVELAND and Miss L. RUSSELL, on one of STEINWAY's grands, and showed a fine degree of accuracy in fingering, as well as a thorough appreciation of the *tema* of the composition. A vocal duet, "May Morning," by WALLACE, sung by Misses S. HORNBY and PENNOCK, proved those ladies to have a full knowledge not only of harmony, but of the importance of both time and accord.

The "Infelice" was then interpreted, Miss NELLY BARCULO being the interpretress, and rarely (off the stage at any rate) has greater justice been done to that brilliant conception of MENDELSSOHN. On taking up the *allegro* part of the "Infelice," she sprang to it with a force and vim which were really artistic, and as the *finale* of the aria died away upon the ear, the fair songstress received a round of hearty applause that she most deservedly merited. Misses MUMFORD and BLUNT gave a sonata for two pianos, by MOZART, that displayed great skill in fingering and proved them to be thorough timists. A trio, "In the sight of the Unwise," by Hon. and Rev. F. GORE OUSELEY, followed, the vocalization being by Misses BOYLAW, PLATT and PENNOCK. It was faultless in accord, and its religious character was exquisitely interpreted. Miss BLUNT, who is blessed with that rare gift, a pure contralto, essayed the "Oh Thou that Tellest," from HANDEL's "Messiah," and rendered it so finely that the applause which followed it was spontaneous and universal. Miss BARCULO instrumentated a *sonata pastorale*, by BEETHOVEN, in a superb manner, and, although the composition is in great part an *andante* movement, kept the attention of the auditory steadily fixed upon her manipulation of it. One of the finest vocal exercises of the evening was Miss RILEY's interpretation of a *Salve Maria*, by MERCADENTE. This was nicely shaded, its *dulce* and *forte* passages being alike well marked, and the sweetly religious character of the composition fully brought out. We have heard it less artistically sung in churches that have high musical reputation. The "Inflammatus," from ROSSINI's immortal "Stabat Mater," closed the first part of the programme, the solo part being sustained by Miss PAIGE, who proved herself not only in this vocalization, but in her efforts as an accompanyist during the evening, to be possessed of musical genius of a very high order. The singing class, about forty in number, gave out the choral part of this great masterpiece in a manner that would throw no discredit upon the best-trained of our oratorio choruses.

The second part of the programme comprised, as instrumental selections, a caprice, "La Baladine," (LYSBERG's,) for four hands, by Misses L. TAYLOR and JONES; a *morceau*, "Adagio e Gigue," (MOZART's,) by Miss A. CORLIES; and (the gem of the evening in the way of instrumentation) a *morceau* by VON WEBER, (opus 79,) by Miss MUMFORD, in all of which were displayed the same excellent interpretation to which we have before referred. Miss MUMFORD's exactness of fingering, careful study, thorough knowledge of harmonic combination, and exquisite coloring of the ever-varying passages in VON WEBER's difficult composition, were the theme of praise on every hand. The vocal selections in the second part were "Nightfall and Darkness," a trio, by GORDIGIANI, sung by Misses B. PORTER, AMES and BLUNT; the "Non piu mesta," from ROSSINI's "Cenerentola," by Miss CLEVELAND; a sweet song of MILLARD's, "Waiting," by Miss B. PORTER; a cavatina, "Involami," from VERDI's "Ernani;" a trio from BALFE's "Falstaff"—"Ah se l'ira," by Misses BARCULO, BURGESS and CLEVELAND—a difficult selection rendered with taste and spirit, and excellently timed throughout, and a prize glee by BISHOP, sung by the whole class, which closed the exercises. The entire affair was the subject of well-deserved praise, lavishly bestowed, by as critical an audience as could be drawn together, even from the music-loving public of this City. The numbers who were in attendance from New-York returned by the yesterday morning trains. The annual commencement of the Seminary will take place on Thursday, June 16, when, doubtless, a still larger number of our citizens will be present.

Immigration for the Week.

A very large number of immigrants arrived here for the week ending yesterday, May 21. We give below a list of the vessels arrived, with a statement of the number of passengers brought by them:

May 15, steam-ship Marathon, from Liverpool	495
May 15, brig Emma Dean, from Curacoa	8
May 15, schooner Edward Burnett, from Parnahiba	3
May 16, steam-ship Idaho, from Liverpool	1,126
May 16, steam-ship City of London, from Liverpool	1,211
May 18, ship Ruchstig, from Hamburg	412
May 18, steam-ship Borussia, from Hamburg	430
May 18, steam-ship Cuba, from Liverpool	430
May 18, steam-ship Erin, from Liverpool	1,325
May 18, ship W. F. Storer, from Liverpool	322
May 19, steam-ship Bremen, from Bremen	863
May 19, steam-ship Lafayette, from Havre	190
May 19, steam-ship Bellona, from London	502
May 19, steam-ship Allemania, from Hamburg	763
May 20, ship Admiral, from Bremen	317
May 20, ship Cynosure, from Liverpool	43
May 20, steam-ship Brittania, from Glasgow	579
May 20, steam-ship Schmidt, from Bremen	637
Total	9,636

Below we subjoin a statement of the immigration since Jan. 1 of the present year, compared with that of the same period for 1869:

1869.		1870.	
January	5,679	January	4,618
February	4,311	February	5,557
March	13,172	March	12,091
April	27,730	April	27,762
May 20	35,412	May 20	28,482
Total	86,304	Total	78,510

Accident on the Jersey Ferry—Five Men Injured.

Yesterday morning, at about 6½ o'clock, as the ferry-boat *James Ramsey*, of the Barclay-street line of the Hoboken Ferry was nearing her slip on the Hoboken side, an accident occurred in which several persons were injured. A dense fog prevailed, and the boat, instead of making her own slip, approached the dock of the Hudson Coal Company, and in doing so struck a schooner broadside, completely staving in its side. Four passengers on the boat and one boat-hand are said to have been injured, but neither their names nor the particulars of the accident can be obtained, although inquiries were made at the ferry-house and other places where information would be likely to be obtained last evening.

Attempted Suicide at Middletown.

A young girl, daughter of Mr. WRIGHT, mason, aged fifteen years, residing in the village of Middletown, Orange County, attempted to commit suicide yesterday, by taking poison. It is reported that her father had corrected her for some fault, and immediately afterward she took a large dose of bedbug poison. She was taken violently sick, and a physician having been called, she confessed what she had done. She is in a critical condition today, but may recover.

A Presumptive Heir to an Earldom in the Police Court.

A person styling himself HENRY SOMERVILLE DIGBY, presumptive heir to the Earldom of Digby, appeared at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, before Judge SHANDLEY, and charged CHARLES LIVINGSTONE, a bottle companion, with robbing him of $40. It appeared that the prosecutor and prosecuted went on a spree on Friday, and in the evening retired to rest at No. 11 Clinton-place, where they occupied the same bed. Yesterday morning DIGBY awoke to find himself minus $40, and on charging the prisoner with the theft was soundly thrashed. LIVINGSTONE was subsequently arrested, and on being brought up at the Jefferson Market Police Court was held to answer.

CENTRAL PARK.

First Concert of the Season—The Music and the Attendance—Success of the Mineral Springs.

Had the Department of Public Parks had control of the weather, as well as of the Central Park and the music, they could not possibly have provided a more lovely day than yesterday for the inauguration of their open-air concerts for the season. Within the last three weeks vegetation has made such rapid progress that those who visited the Park at the commencement of the season would now scarcely recognize it again. Every tree is in full leaf, the grass has attained such heights that the lawn-mowers need to be kept constantly at work, many of the shrubs are in full flower, the Virginia creepers are fast covering up the structures near which they are planted, and the whole Park may be said to be one mass of brilliant verdure. Yesterday a pleasant breeze tempered the heat, and thousands availed themselves of the opportunity of exchanging the hot and dusty City streets for the cool, green, elastic turf of the Park, and of inhaling pure and invigorating air instead of that contaminated by the unsavory odors that cities will produce. At 3½ P. M. the concert commenced, comprising selections from Abt, Strauss, Lekobb, Rossini, Offenbach, Verdi, and Suppe, which were executed with the usual brilliancy and precision of the Central Park Band. The attendance was large, and comprised all classes, from the swart artisan with his wife and children, to the Madison-avenue belle, who stopped her splendid equipage on the Terrace, or as it made the round of the circle, near the Casino, and condescended to listen approvingly to the same notes that tickled the ears of Patrick and Bridget and Hans on the lawns beneath. In the meantime many strolled away to the lake and enjoyed a row over its smooth surface, made acquaintance with the swans, wondered at the gondola, which we heard one gentleman confidentially inform his companion was a Chinese junk, explored the little coves and nooks with which the lake abounds, and returned to wend their way homeward. The boys found pleasure enough on their own grounds, where base-ball and kindred sports occupied them, their shouts and explosions of laughter mingling with the more melodious strains of the band. The goat-carriages found full occupation. Little masters and misses patronized them freely, and doubtless enjoyed, in anticipation, the time when seated in more stately vehicles they would roll over the smooth roads of the Park or take a "brush" in Harlem Lane. The ponderous camel, too, found his admirers, and good-naturedly permitted a few of them to mount him, and fancy they were flying over the Sahara on "the ship of the desert," though the graceful greenery around, amid which flashed bright silks of many colors, certainly did not look very desert-like. By 5 o'clock the concert was over. The last strains of SCHWABODA's "Commandeur" had died away, the inevitable "national airs" had been performed, and those who had lingered to the last strolled slowly back over the cool, green lawns and beneath the stately trees, to the close, hot, stifling city, most of them in time to avoid the rain which afterward fell.

It is pleasant to see that the popularity of the Mineral Springs is constantly increasing. This handsome building is situated near the lake, and is very accessible. Hundreds of invalids visit it daily, and on Saturdays thousands of persons go there to drink its healthful waters. Messrs. SCHULTZ and WARKER, the gentlemanly proprietors, are entitled to all the credit they enjoy on the part of the public for so great a benefaction. It is probable that during the Summer, morning concerts will be given at the Spa for the amusement of those who frequent the place at that time of the day.

Revenue Returns from the Fifth New-Jersey District—Incomes of Life Insurance Companies, Railroads, &c.

The following are the returns of the incorporated companies of the Fifth District of New-Jersey to the Revenue Department for the month of April:

Newark Mutual Life Insurance Company	$7,768
Mutual Safety Company	91
Firemen's Company, Newark	13,622
Essex County Company, Bloomfield	437
Citizens' F. M. S. B. Company	210
American Mutual Company	12,860
Mechanics' Company	1,627
Merchants' Company	9,485
New-Jersey Company	1,259
People's Company	5,207
New-Jersey Plate Glass Company	734
Germania Company	884
Newark City Company	4,588
First National Jersey City Company	228
Firemen's Company	1,108
Hudson Company	8,448
Jersey City Company	6,140
Slate Company	4,628
Newark and Clinton Horse-car Railroad Company	1,069
Newark and Irvington Horse-car Railroad Company	2,336
Orange and Newark Horse-car Railroad Company	14,940
Newark and Bloomfield Horse-car Railroad Company	833
Newark and New-York Railroad	11,315
New-Jersey Transportation Company	98,237
North Hudson Transportation Company	14,801
Northern Transportation Company	15,613
New-Brunswick and Millston Railroad	828
Perth Amboy and Woodbridge Railroad	1,330
Jersey City and Bergen Horse-car Railroad	14,463
Pavonia Horse-car Railroad	1,716
Jersey City Horse-car Railroad	2,661
Belleville Bridge Company	153
North Belleville Bridge Company	83
Weehawken Ferry	3,375
Hoboken Ferry	30,637
Jersey City Ferry	29,130
New-Jersey Express Company	8,850
Traders' Express Company	13,802
Delaware and Hudson Canal Company	58,242
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad	15,000
	Cubic Feet.
Orange Gas Company	531,400
Newark Gas Company	3,837,000
Hudson County Company	5,261,600
People's Company, Jersey City	1,472,735
Hoboken Company	15,307,200

Express Trains to Montreal, via Harlem Railroad.

The Summer arrangement for running trains on the Harlem Railroad goes into effect on Monday next, when additional facilities for travel by this route will be afforded, including a through express train from New-York to Montreal, with sleeping-car accommodation, will be put on, running beyond Chatham over the Harlem Extension Road, formerly known as the Bennington and the Burlington and Rutland Railroad. The sleeping-car will run to and from St. Albans. The entire trip will be made in about seventeen hours. A number of cars have been very handsomely fitted up for the express line. The mail will hereafter leave the City at 7½ A. M., instead of 8½ A. M.

Child Run Over on the Erie Railroad.

A shocking accident happened yesterday noon to a little girl about ten years of age, residing at Shin Hollow, east of Port Jervis. A lot of geese belonging to a neighbor was on the Erie Railway track, and the little girl was engaged in driving them off, when the express mail west came thundering along, the locomotive of which struck the child, throwing her under the wheels, killing her instantly. The body was horribly mutilated. This is the fourth death on the Erie Railway, in the same vicinity, during the past week.

The New Common Council.

It is almost too soon to speculate upon the organization and appointment of the clerical force of the new Common Council. It is quite likely, however, that Mr. COMAN will be re-elected to the position of President of the Board of Aldermen. Who will preside over the deliberations of the other Board cannot yet be known. Mr. JOSEPH SHANNON, Clerk of the Board of Aldermen, having shown a desire to fraternize with the Young Democracy, will undoubtedly be suspended. Mr. FRANCIS J. TUOMEY, Deputy Clerk, who has been an attaché of the Common Council for thirteen years past, and who has, in fact, during most of the time, performed all the duties of Chief Clerk, will, there is very little doubt, be elected Chief Clerk, a position for which he is eminently fitted, and to which his long service entitles him. Mr. TERENCE SMITH is a candidate for his old position of Sergeant-at-Arms.

Board of Assistant Aldermen.

This Board held a meeting by special call yesterday morning, Mr. REILLY in the chair. The only business transacted was to concur in the resolution transferring the Corporation printing from EDWARD JONES & Co. to the New-York Printing Company, and to lay over the various other resolutions from the Board of Aldermen relating to the laying of pavements. The Board adjourned to 2 P. M. on Tuesday next.

The Consul of Portugal at Savannah.

From the Savannah (Ga.) Republican, May 19.

A few days ago the following telegram appeared in the newspapers: "President GRANT has formally annulled the exequatur of the Consul of Portugal at Savannah, Ga." Upon inquiring, we learn that a gentleman named PALMA acted as Consul of Portugal at Savannah for a short time in 1867, and then left the city, and has not since returned. It is possible that his absence from his post for three years may have been the reason for annulling his exequatur.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

At the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, before Judge SHANDLEY, two negroes, CHARLES MIDDLEWORTH alias John Thompson, and THOMAS TRUSTY, were charged with stealing two pieces of Brussels carpet, worth $250, from the store of SARAH DODGE, No. 9 Vaness-place, one piece of carpet from MARY HILL, No. 154 Second-avenue, valued at $150, and two pieces of carpet from the premises of ANNE M. STOCTON, No. 355 West Fourteenth-street, estimated at $250. The property was stolen from the different stores on Friday, and in the afternoon of that day the prisoners were detected taking them through Houston-street by officers BLACKWOOD and HILL, of the Ninth Precinct. They were committed for examination.

The report of a shooting affair in Maiden-lane contained in one of the evening papers yesterday was incorrect. The rumor was caused by the arrest of a man named ELDON FORD, mate of the brig *E. A. Rich*, at Pier No. 15 East River, for having threatened to shoot two Deputy Sheriffs, some days ago.

Messrs. WM. M. TWEED and WM. H. VANDERBILT agreed to meet the Executive Committee of the Twelfth and Nineteenth Ward Citizens' Association, at the corner of Forty-second-street and Madison-avenue, yesterday morning, for the purpose of arranging the details of a plan for the running of cars on the Fourth-avenue to Eighty-sixth-street. The Executive Committee was on hand at the time and place agreed upon, but Messrs. TWEED and VANDERBILT did not put in an appearance.

Right Rev. ARTHUR CLEVELAND COXE, Bishop of Western New-York, arrived in this City yesterday *en route* for Europe for a brief visit. His wife and daughter, who were left by him in Vienna last winter, will return home with him. Bishop COXE resided in this City for many years and has many friends among us. He will remain in the City till Saturday next.

We understand that Messrs. SYKES, GARDINER & Co., well known as the proprietors of Willard's Hotel, Washington, and the Stockton House, Cape May, have leased the Stetson House, at Long Branch. The hotel will hereafter be known as the West End Hotel. They take possession immediately, and will open for the season on June 20.

HANNAH MINAHAN, aged nineteen, and a domestic in the family of J. H. JENKINSON, at No. 62 West Seventeenth-street, attempted to commit suicide last evening by hanging herself in the basement. Her employer cut the girl down in time to save her life, and she was then locked up by the Twenty-ninth Precinct Police. She is supposed to be insane.

The arrests made by the Police during the past week were as follows: Saturday, May 14, 230; Sunday, May 15, 236; Monday, May 16, 280; Tuesday, May 17, 199; Wednesday, May 18, 237; Thursday, May 19, 202; Friday, May 20, 166; total, 1,550.

The vital statistics for the past week are as follows: Still-births, 45; births, 217; marriages, 145; deaths, 483.

An insane man named JOHN T. JENKINS died in the Tombs yesterday.

Mrs. AUGUSTUS ELLIS DE JOHNSON, of No. 44 Bond-street, made complaint, yesterday, before Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs, against MARY DOUGLAS, of No. 33 Amity-street, for the larceny of $325 worth of silk dresses and other clothes, given her to wash and clean. The property was never returned, having been pledged by MARY. The prisoner admitted the pledging of the clothes, but not the larceny. She was held for trial.

Coroner FLYNN examined the witnesses, yesterday, in the case of MARTHA GEHRLING, who committed suicide by burning herself at No. 150 Crosby-street. It appears from the evidence that the deceased was jealous of her husband, and they did not live happily together, hence her attempt upon her own life. The deceased was evidently insane, as she acted strangely at times. The case will be resumed.

MARY LUDWIG, aged forty, died in Bellevue Hospital, yesterday, from the effects of a compound fracture of both legs, caused by a fall from the roof of her dwelling, No. 43 Rivington-street. An inquest will be held today.

The remains of the boy recently found drowned in the East River, near Beekman-street, have been identified as those of GEORGE JONES, of No. 73 North Fifth-street, Williamsburg, he having fallen over the stern of the steamer *Idaho*.

The annual festival of the German Working Men's Union of this City will commence with addresses and a musical entertainment at the Stadt Theater to-night. To-morrow it will be continued at Jones' Wood, when the trades' associations forming the Union will pass through several thoroughfares of the City in procession.

The steam-ships of LIVINGSTON, FOX & Co.'s lines, New-Orleans, Havana and Savannah, have now returned to their pier No. 36 North River, and will henceforth be dispatched from that pier. The pier has been rebuilt, is 600 feet long and 60 feet wide.

At the Yorkville Police Court, before Justice BIXBY, yesterday, FREDERICK MARTIN was charged by CHARLES N. BOWRISAN with stealing $36 worth of cigars from his liquor store, No. 826 Sixth-avenue. He was admitted to bail in $500 to answer.

The dwelling of HENRY HEISER, at the corner of Ninety-second-street and Eighth-avenue, was entered by burglars yesterday morning, but they were frightened by an alarm telegraph and absconded.

An unknown man, fifty-five years of age, died suddenly at No. 347 Spring-street, yesterday. His remains were removed to the Morgue.

BROOKLYN.

Mrs. DUNNIE, from Camden, N. J., was twice robbed yesterday afternoon. She had left her sister's house on Harrison-street, between Hicks and Henry, and was proceeding to New-York, when, after issuing from a saloon in Fulton-street, and being slightly intoxicated, she was first relieved of her gold watch by a man named TIMOTHY MCCARTY, and afterward robbed of $65 by two young scoundrels who had followed her along the street.

The following wills were proved before the Surrogate yesterday: Mary S. Austin and Gilbert Cornwell, of the City of Brooklyn; Garret Hulst, of the County of Fairfax, Virginia. Letters of administration were granted on the estates of the following named deceased persons, viz.: Daniel P. Stillwell, of the town of Gravesend; Margaret Ryan, Mary H. Payne, Susan A. Brewer, Franziska Herzog, Eleanor Bernard, Patrick Lavelle, Claus Butt, Ann E. Brush, Peter Moakler, and Phebe A. Chase, all of the City of Brooklyn.

On Friday evening the house of DANIEL MOTT, No. 269 Grand-street, E. D., was entered by some party unknown, who abstracted from it a gold watch and chain worth $300, and $200 in greenbacks. The house of LEWIS STANDERMAN was entered the same evening, and property to the amount of $60 purloined.

During the past week 315 arrests have been made.

LONG ISLAND.

Suffolk County, with two towns to hear from, Islip and Shelter Island, and one District in Southampton, gives CHURCH 1,161 and SELDEN 870, a Democratic majority of 291. The remaining towns and district to hear from will increase the majority to 350. Sothold, the most important town in the County, gives 45 Democratic majority, the first time the town has gone Democratic since the organization of the Republican Party.

Last Sunday the Congregationalist Church at Blue Point was changed into a Baptist Church. Rev. Mr. LADD, the pastor baptized seven of the old members into the new faith.

Capt. CORNELIUS BANTA, for many years connected with the Astor House, will have charge of the Pavilion Hotel, Islip, this Summer.

The fire which has been raging in the woods between Lakeland and Smithtown, has been subdued. A large quantity of cord-wood was destroyed, otherwise the damage was slight. An area of eight or ten miles has been burnt over.

W. H. OSBORN has been appointed Postmaster at Coram in place of R. W. SMITH, Jr., resigned.

There is excellent cod fishing at Montauk. A company of Massachusetts fishermen have erected a small house on the beach and are living there catching and drying their fish.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Newark Baptist City Mission Board held an anniversary meeting at the South Baptist Church, on Friday evening, at which addresses were made by Rev. Dr. DOWLING, Rev. ALFRED TAYLOR, Rev. GEO. F. PELTZ, Rev. Dr. FISH, and others. Dr. DOWLING states that at the organization of the Society there were two Baptist Churches in Newark, with a membership of 500; now there are eight, with 2,600 members. Three large churches have been built; three chapels, and one church purchased for the Germans. While the city had doubled its population, the denomination had increased four-fold.

Dr. JAMES CAREY, of Jersey City, against whom an indictment for malpractice is pending in the Hudson County Court, was arrested last night and locked up in the Police Station, his sureties declining to be any longer responsible for his appearance for trial. The suit is brought by the deceased wife's husband, who claims that it was through the careless and unskillful treatment of the physician that the wife died during her accouchment.

In the case of the unknown man who was found on the bank of the Hackensack River, a few weeks ago, with his head almost severed from his body, the jury impaneled by the Coroner have held weekly meetings since the discovery of the body, but expecting each recurring day to bring some fresh revelations, have deferred returning any verdict. Justice MILLAR has summoned a few witnesses for next Tuesday evening, when it is hoped some light will be thrown on the mystery. The Mutual Protective Association disbelieving in the influence of the Press in aiding justice studiously reserve any information from its representatives.

Further investigation into the circumstances of the disappearance of CHARLES DOFFELDECKER, of Bergen—whose body was found on Tuesday night on the bay-shore in Bayonne—shows that his death, in all probability, resulted from deliberate intention to commit suicide. On the day of his disappearance DOFFELDECKER was expecting a seizure of some of his personal property for debt, and had threatened to commit suicide.

The new depot of the New-Jersey Railroad Company, at Market-street, Newark, was entirely finished yesterday, and will be opened to the public to-morrow. It extends from Hamilton-street to Market-street, and is 720 feet long. In place of one of the dullest and most unsightly depots in the State, the Company have completed an edifice that is probably the most capacious, convenient and costly.

The Deputy Sheriff of Hudson County conveyed nine criminals to the State Prison at Trenton, yesterday morning.

The Board of Chosen Freeholders of Warren County have appropriated $10,000 for repairing the old Court-house in Belvidere.

STATEN ISLAND.

The steam-ship which has been detained for the past four days at Quarantine with a large number of passengers, is still detained, and no removal of the passengers has been made. The only cause of detention is two light cases of varioloid, which were discovered on board.

The residents on Staten Island complain loudly at having ships, on which there is supposed to be disease, anchored off their shore in the way of the ferry-boats, and wish to know what the Lower Quarantine is intended for.

At the next Fair of the Richmond County Agricultural Society, a novel event will come off. A premium will be offered for a "slow race," to be made by wagons, the wheels to be kept moving, and the horse coming in last to be declared the winner.

Up to the present time there are no police doing duty on the island, which has to run herself.

RELIGIOUS ITEMS.

A dozen Episcopal Churches are building in New-York State. The largest, in Buffalo, will cost $150,000.

There are only 146 different religious denominations in Great Britain.

Rev. Dr. HALE's society, in Boston, have raised his salary to $7,000.

The Maine Methodist Conference has 84 Sunday-schools, 1,158 officers and teachers, and 8,490 scholars.

The American Bible Society has sent an agent to Salt Lake to distribute the Scriptures among the Mormons.

The first pastor of the Belchertown Church, Mass., received £100 a year and his wood, and in 1741 the Society voted to pay his wedding expenses.

Rev. Dr. SCOTT has resigned his position as editor of the *Methodist Recorder*.

The International Convention of Young Men's Christian Associations will be held in this City next month.

The Methodists have $24,200 toward establishing a Chinese Mission-house in San Francisco.

A clerical delegate, on his return from the Convention at Chicago, had his carpet-bag stolen, containing articles to the value of $125, besides three sermons.

Rev. A. MCKENZIE's society, Cambridge, Mass, have voted to build a $100,000 church.

Mr. J. C. BALDWIN during his life gave to various collegiate and religious institutions $669,000, and left $100,000 more in his will for the same objects.

At a late meeting of the Newark Presbytery a colored clergyman examined the candidates for licensure in Hebrew.

The *Church Calendar* has the following advertisement, and calls the attention of clergymen to it:

WANTED—A clergyman, (unmarried,) to do missionary work in Matagorda County, Texas. Five hundred dollars a year, with board and the use of a horse, will be given. Apply to BISHOP GREGG, Galveston, Texas.

The Jesuit revival meetings in Boston have been very successful.

The idea of a national Catholic Church is making progress in Bohemia.

The Baptists, North and South, while claiming to be one denomination, have separate mission and Sabbath-school boards.

Cardinal SCHWARTZENBURG has come out in a pointed protest against infallibility.

The Methodist Board appeals earnestly for four more missionaries to China.

The Reformed German Church has 6,000,000 members in Europe.

The Illinois Sabbath-school Conference is to be held at Quincy, June 7-9.

A motion for a Committee on Temperance was almost unanimously voted down, at the Southern Methodist General Conference.

The living of Middleton, England, worth $4,750 per annum, has been refused five times.

The "Chapin Home" netted $1,500 from a recent course of lectures delivered in Dr. CHAPIN's church. Donations have been received amounting to $25,000.

The Convocation of the Province of York has so far determined against the revision of the authorized version of the Scriptures, as to have declined to appoint any committee of inquiry or render any other assistance in the work.

There is said to be clerical intelligence offices in London, where clergymen advertise themselves for vacant places.

Prof. BARTLETT, of Chicago Theological Seminary, (Congregationalist,) accepts Bishop COXE's invitation to discuss the question of apostolic succession.

Rev. I. M. STEERE, (Universalist,) of Meriden, Conn., thus announces his centenary meetings: "Only once in a hundred years! Come!"

The committee at Chicago to make arrangements for the late Congregational Convention sent to each expected guest before arrival a card of introduction to the family by whom he would be entertained, with a programme of the exercises of the week and a pocket map of Chicago.

Prof. JOSEPH E. WILLET, of Mercer University, Ga., has received a prize of $500 from the American Baptist Publication Society, for the best treatise on "the Power and Goodness of God as Illustrated by Modern Science."

Rev. S. SIEGFRIED, pastor of the Mount Pleasant Baptist Church, Newark, will deliver the oration in that city on Decoration Day.

The Congregational Church at East Smithfield, Penn., grew out of a colony of Congregationalists which went from Vermont, and though ministered to for more than thirty years by a Presbyterian, have maintained their denominational integrity.

The Norwegian Lutheran Synod of America was organized in 1853, with six pastors and thirty-eight congregations, and 70,000 members. Its field of labor extends over twelve States and Territories. Every pastor, with a single exception, has several congregations.

The *Baptist Herald* says that there are nearly 500 men in the State of Texas known as Baptist preachers and about 350 churches. Of the churches less than 20 have preaching every Lord's Day, about 40 have preaching semi-monthly, 200 may have monthly preaching and ninety have no pastors or stated preaching.

The *Lutheran Observer* says that in HARWOOD's revised translation of the New Testament, which professes to be "literal," Mark v. 30, is translated, "The young lady [instead of the damsel] is not dead, but sleeps;" and in Luke xv. 11, the story of the prodigal son begins, "A gentleman of splendid family and fortune had two sons."

PETER REIS, of Chicago, died recently, leaving a will by which all his property, valued at $80,000, is left to his wife, on the condition that she shall neither give nor lend any money, even the smallest sum, to any church or religious, benevolent or political organization whatever.

One of the shortest sermons on record was preached by the Irish Dean KIRWAN. He was pressed, while suffering from a severe cold, to preach a charity sermon in St. Peter's Church, Dublin, for the benefit of the orphan children of the parish school. The church was crowded to suffocation, and the good Dean, on mounting the pulpit and announcing his text, pointed with his hand to the children in the aisle, and simply said: "There they are!" The collection exceeded all belief.

At the meeting of the Evangelical Alliance next September, the European delegation will number 150. Papers are promised from Profs. Tholuck, of Halle, Hodge, Schaff; Dorner, of Berlin, Phelps, Fisher, Hovey, Nelson and Dwight; President Hopkins, the Earl of Shaftesbury, Henry Ward Beecher, Geo. H. Stuart, President Woolsey, Hon. W. M. Evarts, Rev. Dr. de Pressense, of Paris, Dean Alford, Bishops McIlvaine, Simpson and Cummings; Drs. Bushnell, McCosh, Hall, Patton, Storrs and Anderson, Count de Gasparin, &c., &c.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—The proceedings and decision of the Naval Court-martial in the case of Commander Upshur have been referred by the Secretary of the Navy, for examination, to Gen. Bolles, Solicitor of the Navy Department, who will give them his immediate attention. Lieut. John S. Newell has been detached from the *Miantonomoh* and granted leave of absence. Lieut. Edward S. Trowbridge, from the *Vermont*, and ordered to the *Ohio*. The orders of Lieut. Charles A. Schetky to the *Ohio* are revoked, and he is ordered to the *Vermont*. First-Lieut. and Brevet Col. A. G. Muller, unassigned, is relieved from duty in the Department of Texas, and will at his own request proceed home to await orders. Capt. Robert Chandler, Thirteenth Infantry, has been transferred to the Seventh Infantry. The following order concerning paymasters has been issued: Major T. H. Stanton, Paymaster, is assigned to the Department of the East, and will continue on duty at Richmond, Va. In addition to his reconstruction duties, he will pay the troops employed in the Department of Virginia. Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. David Taggart, will as soon as relieved of the duties of Chief-Paymaster in the Department of the South, by Major A. H. Seward, report not later than the 1st of July for duty as Chief Pay-master of the Department of Columbia, relieving Major Gibson. Major Gibson upon being relieved will report for duty in the Department of the Platte. Major Brantz Mayer, of the late Department of Virginia, will, by the 25th of June, report to the Commanding-General of the Department of Texas, to relieve Major Nicholas Vedder, who upon being relieved will report in person to Pay-master-General Major F. M. Elting. Major F. M. Elting, of late Department of the Cumberland, is assigned to the Department of the South. Major H. B. Burnham, Judge Advocate, will, as soon as he has finished his duties connected with the late Department of Virginia, proceed to Atlanta, Ga., and report in person to the Commanding-General of the Department of the South, to relieve Major Henry Goodfellow, as Judge-Advocate of the Department, who is to report in person to the Judge-Advocate-General for duty in the Bureau of Military Justice. Capt. W. A. Elderkin, Commissary of Subsistence, is assigned to duty at Fort Lyons, Colorado, to perform such duties as are required.

The United States monitor *Terror*, accompanied by her convoy, the tug *Pilgrim*, arrived at Savannah, Ga., on Tuesday, May 17, four days from Fortress Monroe. The *Terror* averaged six knots in a perfectly smooth sea. On the 16th she passed a portion of the upper works of a wreck painted white, covered with sea gulls. The officers of the *Terror* are: Captain, Ransom; Lieutenants, Nichols and Barker; Ensigns, Cutler, Lisle, Senger, Tremain and Derby; Surgeons, Scofield and Scott; Paymaster, Tuttle; Engineers, Kellogg, Sellman, Hannum, Rose, Knowlton and Kelley; Masters, Green, Cleaveland and Kuhl.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, May 21—9 A. M.

Places.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Port Hastings	N. N. W.	Clear	52
Halifax	—	Clear	56
Portland	N. E.	Clear	60
Boston	N. E.	Clear	69
New-York	S. W.	Clear	72
Philadelphia	N. E.	Cloudy	70
Wilmington	S. W.	Clear	74
Washington	S. W.	Clear	70
Richmond	W.	Cloudy	70
Charleston	E. N. E.	Clear	78
Savannah	S.	Clear	82
Augusta	S.	Clear	77
Oswego	N. E.	Cloudy	56
Buffalo	W.	Cloudy	73
Pittsburg	S. E.	Clear	70
Chicago	S. E.	Clear	64
Louisville	S. W.	Clear	80
Mobile	N.	Clear	80
New-Orleans	W.	Clear	70
Key West	N. E.	Clear	80

Passengers Sailed.

MAY 21.—*In steam-ship City of London, for Liverpool*—Miss Louise L. Alker, Mrs. Bradbury, Miss Mary Donnington, Mrs. Sinton, Miss Ellison, Dr. A. Claverie and wife, William Hastings and wife, Miss Mary Hastings, Miss Eva Hastings, David Sinton, Philip McCarty, Elizabeth McCarty, Joseph McCarty, Julia McCormick, Elizabeth McCormack, Thomas Watkins and wife, Morris S. Walsh and wife, Nelson Maxfield, William Docherty, Francis Diaz and wife and 3 children, Henry Chapman, wife and 2 children, Judge Orskue, R. C. Heignes, Miss Erskine, Miss Dunn James, Mary McCarty, Jane McCarty, Mrs. Rose Allan, Miss Ellen Allan, Mrs. St. Leger, H. Buckley and wife, John Conaben, wife and son, D. McCarthy, Elizabeth Ahern, Helen McCarthy, John McCarty, Mrs. Elizabeth Magarge, Miss Mary Magarge, Miss Mary E. Brown, Edward D. Nickerson, Thomas Taylor, Mrs. Jane McCarthy, P. Consuogra and wife, M. G. Barera, A. Stranger, Mrs. C. Pattison, Miss Pattison, Ed. Stuart, James F. Nugent, David Parr, Gardner Wonson, Marianna Montealogue, Dr. Constantine Guzman, Wm. Cherry, Fitch Shepard, A. Abrahams, A. Anderson, J. T. Stewart, Thomas C. Field, Henry Cromer and wife, C. Batemante, M. Batemante, Miss Mercer, Miss Bodden, Mrs. P. C. H. McClelland, Mrs. Mary Hough, J. R. Seering, Charles Janson, J. P. Morris, J. B. Donnelly, R. R. De Carriera, Mr. Hill, J. M. Quimper, M. M. Rivers, E. Lara and servant, Miss Hill, Miss Nash, Master Nash.

MAY 21.—*In steam-ship Helvetia, for Liverpool.*—Misses Gray, Dr. Fry, Hy. Donnelly, Alfred Greenwood, J. W. Dagg, Wm. Connor, Major Vivian, Mrs. A. Chesillot, George H. Beddell, S. Watson, M. E. Coad, Mrs. Mary Coad, Mrs. F. A. Coad, J. H. La Bau, Master A. H. Graff, J. C. McQuin, Mrs. Taylor and child, Miss O. H. McQuin, Mrs. W. O'Neill, Mrs. W. O'Neill, 3 children and 2 nurses.

MAY 21.—*In steam-ship Marathon, for Liverpool.*—Mrs. Hawkins and daughter, Mrs. Carson, Prof. C. L. Ford and wife, Mrs. Couen, J. Allison, Miss H. Peterson, Miss J. Wyatt, J. Higgins, Mr. Stewart, P. Venerbeck, A. H. Gibson, Mr. Riller, O. Gill, Mrs. Gill and three children, Miss Lewis, Miss A. G. Pycroph, H. Norvell.

In steam-ship Henry Chauncey, for Aspinwall and California.—For Aspinwall—Henry Anthony, H. J. Furber, Manuel Camaguz, Mrs. Leverich, D. de Zuluago, J. B. Brittingham, Aaron Botolz, A. Aquirre, sister and daughter, Henry McClellan, Arthur A. Rogers, Sinclair Stewart, Jules de Stephano, Mrs. Robinson and child, Miss Houston, Angel Ghio, S. L. Crosby, J. C. Cotton and wife, Capt. W. Hudson, Rumsey Wing, wife and Secretary. For California—Catharine Heenan, R. Pardon, Jr., Miss Eudora Vandeeser, Miss A. Carrigan, D. S. Gregory, wife, son, 2 daughters and nurse, R. B. Floyd, Miss Carrie D. Marshall, Mrs. Oakes, J. G. Whitney, Miss Julia Hart, Mrs. B. D. Schofield and child, Margaret Mulligan, Geo. Coster, Geo. Hanesken, Mrs. Bertha Gocheil, Mary Foley, Mrs. Wickham and daughter, Mrs. Capt. Jeff. Maury, F. F. Gates and 2 children, Gen. S. Breck, wife and child, Thos. H. Norwell, Mrs. Mary McBride, Wm. Reynolds, Mrs. Lewis and son, E. B. Terwilliger, Mrs. Bell, son, daughter and 2 children, J. B. Williamson, Michael O'Donoghue, A. F. Schram, Edw. Pundt, Henri Wilhelm, Annie Howe, Lowell Howe, Mrs. E. H. Oliver, Charles Smith and wife, and a large number in the steerage.

In steamship Virgo, from Savannah.—W. D. Westlake, J. H. Dehart, J. Abels, wife and child, Mrs. H. George, S. Steinberger, L. M. Mauley, W. J. Parrott, J. Wallisten, R. L. Dickerson, Capt. A. Fuler, Mrs. S. D. Leech, Mrs. S. E. Underhill, J. Loftus, Robt. Gray, Thos. Green, David Powell, W. D. R. Johnson, W. J. Sherry, F. J. Kelly, F. G. Gillique, H. E. Tuder, G. W. Anthony, F. T. Whitable and wife, Miss E. M. Perry, Miss Nellie Arnold, Miss J. T. Bell, A. M. Kelly, B. T. Osmund, Mrs. R. L. Fisher, R. L. Fisher, Miss Fisher, H. T. Douglas, J. M. Henry and wife, C. B. Morrand, wife and child, A. B. Kimball, G. T. Franklin, Capt. A. Maddon.

In steam-ship Huntsville, for Savannah.—Thos. Kearny and son, W. Newburn, L. D. Avell, G. B. Spriggs, Wm. F. Morris and lady, Lieut. J. Coleman, Samuel T. Jackson.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce*, *Times Tribune*, *World*, *Sun*, *Express*, *Evening Post*, *Commercial Advertiser*, *Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 37 | Sun sets....... 7 17 | Moon rises.. 1 06

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 1 44 | Gov. Island. 2 33 | Hell Gate... 3 55

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, May 21.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Marathon, (Br.,) Le Messurier, Liverpool, Chas. G. Francklyn; Columbia, (Br.,) Dumbreck, Glasgow, Henderson Bros.; Donau, (N. G.,) Ernst, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.; Pioneer, (Br.,) Shackford, Havana, James E. Ward & Co.; Henry Chauncey, Maury, Aspinwall, Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co.; Varuna, Spencer, Galveston and Key West, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Gen. Meade, Sampson, New-Orleans, Frederic Baker; Huntsville, Crowell, Savannah, Robert Lowden & Co.; San Jacinto, Atkins, Savannah, Wm. R. Garrison; Champion, Lockwood, Charleston, H. R. Morgan & Co.; Louisa Moore, Salyear, Newbern, N. C., Murray, Ferris & Co.; Isaac Bell, Bourne, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; E. C. Knight, Johnson, Alexandria, Phillips & Brown; Mars, Grumley, Philadelphia; Fanita, Freeman, Philadelphia, J. Lorillard; Monitor, Jones, Philadelphia; Neptune, Baker, Boston, W. P. Clyde; Cortes, Nelson, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Rapidan, Whitehurst, New-Orleans, Livingston, Fox & Co.; A. C. Stiners, Knox, Philadelphia, Jas. Hand; Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood.

Ship Princeton, Chase, St. John, N. B., W. T. Foss.

Bark Yumuri, (Br.,) Johnson, Sagua, Waydell & Co.

Brigs Maria, (Ital.,) Savarace, Naples via Bangor, Funch, Edye & Co.; Lola, (Br.,) Williams, St. Kitts, G. A. Philips & Collins; Sea Bird, (Br.,) Tooker, Barbados, Peniston & Co.; Annie Seymour, (Br.,) Cooper, Hamilton, Bermuda; Firm, (Br.,) Lemoignan, Pernambuco for orders, A. Lindsay; Water Lily, (Br.,) Haley, St. John, N. B., Heney & Parker; Julia F. Carney, Colburn, Mobile, Arthur Starbuck; Firm, (Br.,) Wiley, Antwerp via Wilmington, N. C., H. J. De Wolf & Co.; Helen G. Rich, Strout, Caibarien, Warren, Ray & Co.; Clara P. Gibbs, Parker, Cienfuegos, Miller & Houghton.

Schrs Thos. Winants, Morgan, Nassau, J. B. Evans; Ben Oliver, Oliver, Harbor Island, B. J. Wenberg; Henry Middleton, Browne, Eleuthera, B. J. Wenberg; Julia A. Decker, Dunton, Eleuthera, B. J. Wenberg; R. M. Atwood, Raymond, Nassau, B. J. Wenberg; Welcome Home, (Br.,) Hatfield, Monckton, N. B., Crandall, Berteaux & Co.; Constitution, Smith, Jacksonville, W. Ray & Co.; L. A. Edwards, Marshall, Baltimore; J. M. Burns, Wyman, St. Marys, Ga., S. C. Loud & Co.; H. H. Thompson, Cook, Aquin for orders, A. Abbott; Ellen Jane, Allen, Bridgeport; Verandas, Pond, Providence.

Sloop Oregon, Wilson, Providence.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Tennessee, Chichester, Charleston May 18, with mdse. to H. R. Morgan & Co. May 19, lat. 34 17, lon. 76 40, at 4½ P. M., passed ship Emily Farnum, of Portsmouth, hence for Savannah; 20th, lat. 37, lon. —, at 3 P. M., passed steam-ship Columbia, hence for Havana; same time, steam-ship Gen. Barnes, hence for Savannah.

Steam-ship Sherman, Crowell, New-Orleans May 14, and the Bar 15th, at 1 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to Fred. Baker. May 20, at 7 A. M., 50 miles N. of Hatteras, spoke bark Alaska, from New-Orleans for New-York; 10 A. M., 86 miles N. of Hatteras, brig Frances Jane, from Baltimore; 19th, off Cape Lookout, saw a bark showing a red flag with white letters, a double name.

Steam-ship Virgo, Bulkley, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Bark Hoffnung, (N. G.,) Lemke, Iquique, 124 ds., with saltpeter to E. D. Morgan & Co. Passed Cape Horn March 1, and crossed the Equator April 15, in lon. 30; April 16, lat. 1 N., lon. 36, spoke ship Jenne Francie, (Br.,) from Callao for Cork for orders, 85 ds. out; May 12, lat. 32, lon. 72 19, brig Italia, (Br.,) from Porto Rico for Baltimore; had light winds and calms and very heavy seas.

Bark Ilva, (of Tortola,) Litson, Maracaibo April 27 and the bar May 1, with coffee, &c., to Maitland, Phelps & Co. Left schr. Impulse, Carter, to sail April 30, for New-York.

Bark Silentium, (N. G.,) Mitzlaff, Antwerp, 48 ds., with mdse. to Wendt, Tetens & Bockman. Had variable weather.

Brig Neponset, (of Boston,) Tracy, Palermo, 45 ds., with fruit to Baring Bros. & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Passed Gibraltar April 17; May 12, lat. 39 50, passed bark Flordel Mar, (Br.,) hence for Cette; had light westerly winds for last 20 ds.

Brig H. Means, Tracy, Bangor, with lumber to Barker Bros.

Schr. T. J. Frazier, Mudge, Baracoa 11 ds., with fruit to Dollner, Potter & Co.—vessel to Youngs, Smith & Co. Has been 7 ds. N. of Hatteras, with light easterly winds and thick fog. May 14, lat. 31 19, lon. 73 35, spoke schr. Lewis Davis, from Philadelphia for Sagua.

Schr. Louier Newton, Gray, Arroyo, P. R., 15 ds., with molasses to Burdett & Pond—vessel to master. 6th inst., in Mona Passage, passed schr. Nicola, for New-York. Had light southerly winds up to Bermuda; has been 10 ds. N. of that point with light northerly winds. Left in port, schrs. Nellie C. Paine, ldg. for New-York; Hamburg, Sanderson, do.; Louisa Jane, do. for Baltimore.

Schr. Minnie, Hudson, Indianola 28 ds., with cotton and hides to N. L. McCready & Co.; was 6 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. A. D. Scull, (of Great Egg Harbor,) Scull, Havana 15 ds., with sugar to N. L. McCready & Co.; had light winds and calms all the passage; was 10 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. St. Hubert, (of Arichat,) Fongeron, Mayaguez, P. R. 20 ds., with sugar and molasses to Mason, Preant & Co.; was 7 ds. N. of Hatteras; left brig Matilda B., ldg. for Baltimore to sail 2d; schr. Iris, do. for do. in 3 ds.

Schr. Grasmere, (of St. Thomas,) Killan, Santa Cruz 17 ds., with sugar and molasses to Roche Bros. & Coffey—vessel to Peniston & Co. Left brigs Gipsey and Nellie ldg. for New-York. Had light winds and calms all the passage.

Schr. Elizabeth De Hart, (of Georgetown,) Low, Trinidad 19 ds., with sugar to Latassa & Co.—vessel to master.

Schr. Narragansett, (of Cleveland, Ohio,) Haskell, Cardenas 13 ds., with sugar to Sheppard, Gandy & Co.—vessel to Borland, Dearborn & Co.

Schr. Ocean Pearl, (of Newburyport,) Pearl, Para 17 ds., with rubber, &c., to C. Ludmann & Co.

Schr. Mary D. Ireland, Ireland, Wilmington, N. C., 7 ds., with naval stores to E. D. Hurlbut & Co.

Schr. Ida Birdsall, Robbins, Darien, Ga., 9 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. B. H. Jones, Davis, Jacksonville 10 ds., with lumber to Van Brunt & Slaight.

Schr. Breeze, Somers, Virginia.

Schr. S. E. Jayne, Collins, Bridgeport for Georgetown.

Schr. W. W. Brainard, Dibble, Bridgeport for Georgetown.

Schr. Belle, Simpson, Bridgeport for Georgetown.

Schr. Adelaide, Smith, Norwich.

Schr. Charley Walsey, Parker, New Haven for Georgetown.

Schr. Eliza, Hale, New Haven for Georgetown.

Schr. Phil. Sheridan, Murphy, Fall River.

Schr. John McFay, Conlin, Norwalk.

Schr. Sarah Louise, Sweet, Pittston with lumber to Cross & Austin.

Schr. Laura S. Hatch, Hill, Hartford.

Schr. H. A. Deming, Bowman, Hartford.

Schr. Ocean Wave, Hart, Gloucester.

Schr. Gertrude, Brockway, Connecticut River.

Schr. Wm. D. Cargill, Kelly, Lanesville.

Schr. Sheppard A. Mount, Young, Providence.

Schr. Sarah Falconer, Wilson, Southport.

Schr. G. A. Hayden, Harrison, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Annie J. Russell, Miller, Portland, Conn., for Philadelphia.

Schr. John D. Griffin, Gould, Gloucester, with fish to Stetson & Co.

Schr. Entire, Kinner, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. Mary Elizabeth, Borden, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. Cornelia, Long, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. Success, Richards, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. Roamer, Farr, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Elizabeth B., Cosgrove, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Maria, Smith, Elizabethport, for Chester, Conn.

Schr. William Greg, Clark, Elizabethport, for Hartford.

Schr. Expedite, King, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Hydrangea, Prentice, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Game Cock, (of Prince Edward Island,) Nicherson, Baracoa 13 ds. with fruit to J. & T. Pearsall—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

WIND—At sunset, light, East, cloudy.

Sailed.

Steam-ships Donau, for Bremen; City of London, Helvetia and Marathon, for Liverpool; Columbia, for Glasgow; Henry Chauncey, for Aspinwall; Gen. Meade, for New-Orleans; San Jacinto and Huntsville, for Savannah; Champion, for Charleston; Louisa Moore, for Newbern; Isaac Bell, for Norfolk, &c.; E. C. Knight, for Georgetown, D. C.; ship Arracan, for London; Cortes and Rapidan, for New-Orleans; Variance, for Galveston, via Key West; bark Victoria, for Bremen, anchored in quarantine on account of fog; brigs Americus and Cascatelle, for Cardenas.

By Telegraph.

HOLMES' HOLE, May 19, A. M.—Arr. schrs. Kate McLean, Boston, for Huntington; Sarah J. Bright and E. H. Atwood, do., for Philadelphia; Ruth Shaw, Bath, for do.; Ocean Wave, Rockland, for New-London; James Warren, Addison, for New-York.

P. M.—Arr. brig Robin, Millbridge, for East Greenwich; schrs. Clara Merrick and Senator, Boston, for New-York; Willard P. Phillips, Sallie B., Dick Williams, Marietta Steelman, do., for Philadelphia; Joseph P. Cake, Salem, for do.

Sld. schr. Ruth Shaw.

20th, A. M.—Arr. brig Charles Heath, Rondout, for Boston; schrs. Louisa, G. L., Eliza Williams, and P. W. Brown, Rondout, for Salem; Harbinger, do., for Bangor; Fanny Barney, New-York, for Salem; Mansfield, do., for Boston; Commerce, do., for Portland; Amelia, do., for Rockland; Volant, Hoboken, for Boston; Broadfield, Baltimore, for Newburyport; Sardinian, Northport, L. I., for Gardiner; Wm. Duren, Perry, for New-Haven; Mary A. Harmon, St. John, N. B., for Philadelphia; S. A. Boice, Newburyport, for do.; James Young, Boston, for Georgetown, D. C.; Pinta, Bowdoinham, for Richmond, Va.; Fly, Calais, for Stamford, Conn.

Sld. schrs. Eliza Williams, Broadfield, Sardinian, and Commerce.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., May 21.—Passed in for Baltimore, bark R. B. Mulhall, from Demerara; brig Matilda B., from Mayaguez. Passed out, steamers Baltimore, for Bremen; Liberty, for Havana; barks Ellen Stevens, for Matanzas; Loretta and Black Prince, for Liverpool; brigs Francis Jane, for Mayaguez; John M. Ivan, for Sagua; George Lattemere, for St. Johns.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 21.—Arr. ships Black Hawk and Fleetwing, from New-York.

Sld. Gov. Morton, for Phenix Island, and brig Glitner, for Callao.

April 30—Arr. Agate and Nymph, from Australia, and Puritan, from San Francisco.

Sld. U. S. ship Jamestown, for the South Pacific Islands.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 12.—Arr. schrs. N. W. Smith, from New-York; Nianor, from Cardenas.

Sld. Steamer Charleston, for New-York; steamer Falcon, for Baltimore; S. H. Sharp, for Philadelphia; J. H. Hancock, for Navassa.

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 21.—Arr. steamer Fairbanks, from New-York. Sld: steamer Rebecca Clyde for Baltimore.

SAVANNAH, May 21.—Arr. May 20, steam-ship Leo, from New-York.

21st, schr. Jameson, from Greenport.

Cld. steam ships San Salvador and Montgomery, for New-York; Wyoming, for Philadelphia; ship Alfred, for Liverpool; schr. Mary H. Banks, for Jacksonville; brig Helen, for Boston.

BOSTON, May 21.—Arr. steam-ship City of Baltimore, from Liverpool via Halifax.

Miscellaneous.

Brig Moses Rogers, Dickerson, from Rio Janerio, which arrived 20th, and anchored in the Lower Bay, came up yesterday. She is consigned to Isaac Hall; cargo to Prendergast Bros. & Co., reports: Crossed the equator April 24 in lon. 42. May 18, lat. 27 37, lon. 74 14, spoke schr. Enchantress, from New-York for Savannah. Has been 5 ds. N. of Hatteras, with light N. E. winds.

Marine Disaster.

Schr. Milton, Eldridge, from New-London for New-York, ran ashore on Holland Rock, Hell Gate, night of the 21st.

Spoken.

May 15, lat. 39 40 N., lon. 66 W., ship Whittier, (of Newburyport,) from New-York for Bristol, E.

Foreign Ports.

HAVANA, May 21.—The bark Cardenas, from New-York, arr. today.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

LIVERPOOL, May 21.—The steam-ship Java, of the Cunard Line, arrived here at 3 o'clock this afternoon. She did not call at Queenstown.

F. SCHNEIDER'S
TIME TABLE,
SHOWING THE TIME AT 104 DIFFERENT PLACES, ACCORDING TO NEW-YORK TIME AT NOON.
New-York, No. 68 Bowery - - - 12 M.

North and South America.		Europe.	
Albany, N. Y.	12:01 P. M.	Amsterdam, Hol.	5:16 P. M.
Aleaska, S.W.P.	6:02 A. M.	Athens, Greece	6:31 P. M.
Austin, Texas	10:25 A. M.	Berlin, Prussia	5:50 P. M.
Baltimore, Md.	11:49 A. M.	Berne, Switz'd	5:25 P. M.
Baton Rouge, L.	10:51 A. M.	Brussels, Belg.	5:13 P. M.
Boston, Mass.	12:12 P. M.	Constantinople	6:52 P. M.
Buenos Ayres	1:03 P. M.	Copenhagen	5:46 P. M.
Buffalo, N. Y.	11:40 A. M.	Dublin, Ireland	4:31 P. M.
Charleston, S.C.	11:36 A. M.	Edinburgh, Scot.	4:43 P. M.
Chicago, Ill	11:06 A. M.	Gibraltar, Spain	4:35 P. M.
Cincinnati, O.	11:19 A. M.	Glasgow, Scot.	4:39 P. M.
Columbus, O.	11:24 A. M.	Hamburg, Ger.	5:36 P. M.
Concord, N. H.	12:10 P. M.	Lisbon, Port'gal	4:19 P. M.
Denver, Col.	9:56 A. M.	Liverpool, Eng.	4:44 P. M.
Halifax, N. S.	12:42 P. M.	London, Eng.	4:56 P. M.
Hartford, Conn.	12:16 P. M.	Madrid, Spain	4:41 P. M.
Havana, Cuba	11:27 A. M.	Moscow, Russia	7:26 P. M.
Indianapolis, I.	11:12 A. M.	Paris, France	5:05 P. M.
Jamestown, S.H.	4:53 P. M.	Rome, Italy	5:46 P. M.
Jefferson City	10:48 A. M.	St. Petersburg	6:57 P. M.
Knoxville, Tenn.	11:21 A. M.	Stockholm	6:08 P. M.
Lima, Peru	11:48 A. M.	Venice, Italy	5:46 P. M.
Little Rock, Ak.	10:48 A. M.	Vienna, Austria	6:02 P. M.
Mexico, Mex.	10:20 A. M.	Warsaw, Poland	6:20 P. M.
Montgomery, A.	11:11 A. M.	Asia.	
Montreal, C. E.	12:02 P. M.	Batavia, Java	12:04 A. M.
Nashville, Tenn.	11:09 A. M.	Bombay, Hind.	9:48 P. M.
New-Haven, Ct.	12:04 P. M.	Calcutta, Hind.	10:50 P. M.
NewOrleans, La	10:56 A. M.	Canton, China	12:29 A. M.
New-York, N.Y.	12:00 M.	Delhi, Hind	10:05 P. M.
Omaha City, Nb.	10:32 A. M.	Jerusalem, Pal.	7:17 P. M.
Panama, N. G.	11:39 A. M.	Manila, Phil. I.	1:00 A. M.
Philadelphia	11:55 A. M.	Mecca, Arabia	7:37 P. M.
Pittsburg, Pa.	11:36 A. M.	Muscat, Arabia	8:51 P. M.
Port-au-Prince	12:07 P. M.	Pekin, China	12:42 A. M.
Providence, R.I.	12:10 P. M.	Yeddo, Japan	2:14 A. M.
Quebec, C. E.	12:11 P. M.	Australia.	
Quito, Equator	11:43 A. M.	Auckland, N. Z.	4:39 A. M.
Richmond, Va.	11:46 A. M.	Honolulu, S. I.	6:25 A. M.
Rio Janeiro	2:04 P. M.	Sidney, Aus'ta.	3:01 A. M.
Sacramento City	8:50 A. M.	Africa.	
St. Johns, N. F.	1:25 P. M.	Algiers, Alg'a	5:08 P. M.
St. Louis, Mo.	10:55 A. M.	Cairo, Egypt	7:01 P. M.
Salem, Oregon	8:45 A. M.	Cape T., C. C.	6:10 P. M.
Salt Lake City	9:27 A. M.	Monrovia, Lib.	4:12 P. M.
San Francisco	8:49 A. M.	Morocco, Mo.	4:25 P. M.
Spanish T., Ja.	11:48 A. M.	Mourzouk, F.	5:53 P. M.
Springfield, Ill.	10:58 A. M.	Mozambique, M.	7:39 P. M.
Tallahassee, Fl.	11:18 A. M.	Timbuctoo, S.	4:49 P. M.
Trenton, N. J.	11:57 A. M.	Tripoli	5:49 P. M.
Valparaiso	12:09 P. M.	Tunis, Tunis	5:38 P. M.
Vera Cruz, Mx.	10:32 A. M.	Zanzibar, Z.	7:33 P. M.
Washington	11:48 A. M.		

MR. SCHNEIDER KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND THE BEST WATCHES OF AMERICAN MANUFACTURE, AND ALSO IMPORTS WATCHES OF THE EUROPEAN MAKERS. WATCHES REPAIRED BY SUPERIOR WORKMEN AND GUARANTEED TO KEEP CORRECT TIME, REGULATED ACCORDING TO MY OWN OBSERVATION. ALL KINDS OF FINE JEWELRY, DIAMONDS AND SILVERWARE ON HAND AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES.
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